BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND

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Supply

CONSUMABLE ITEM REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

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This instruction implements AFPD 23-1, *Requirements and Stockage of Materiel*, and AFI 23-103, *Instructions, Responsibilities, and Guidelines for Determining Materiel Requirements for Air Force-Managed Consumable Items*. It explains how to prepare, validate, and approve computation products and summaries that form the baseline for Air Force consumable item requirements and for System Support Division (SSD) budget submissions. This instruction provides guidance and procedures for maintaining the D062 EOQ Requirements Computation System and the D200O EOQ Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS), which resides in the AFMC Requirements Data Bank (RDB). This instruction does not apply to the US Air Force Reserve or to Air National Guard Units or members.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This instruction updates procedures by including the latest available automated data processing (ADP) procedures and reflects the latest AFMC organizational changes. This instruction also deletes requirements for the Air Logistics Centers (ALC) to provide HQ AFMC with hard copy CSIS products (RCS: MTC-FM(Q) 71104, *Asset Dollar Values of Nonrecomputable Suspended Item*; RCS: MTC-FM(Q) 7501, *Nonrecoverable CSIS Budget EOQ Requirements Inventory Analysis Report*).

PART 1

D062 REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION SYSTEM

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Implementation. This instruction implements DoD 4140.1-R, *DoD Material Management Regulation,* as it applies to consumable item requirements determination, and AFI 23-103.

1.2. Applicability. This instruction applies to inventory management specialists (item managers), equipment specialists, and ALC staff who manage consumable items, determine consumable item requirements, and prepare consumable item budget requests.

1.3. Definition of Consumable Items. Consumable items are one of two categories of secondary items (the other being recoverable items). They are intrinsic components of a next higher assembly (NHA). An NHA may be a recoverable item, equipment item (support equipment, vehicle, etc.), an engine, a missile or an aircraft. When issued to the final user, they are part of the NHA and thus lose their original identity. Upon failure or removal from the NHA users have authority to repair or condemn a consumable component.

1.3.1. Consumable items are assigned one of the following expendability, recoverability, reparability category (ERRC) codes that indicate the levels authorized to remove, repair, and condemn assets. This is a 3-position code; the third position “3” is assigned to all Air Force consumable items:

1.3.1.1. XB3 (ERRC N). The first position, "X," indicates that the item is consumed in use; the second position, "B," indicates that the organizational (base) maintenance function does not repair but has authority to condemn the asset.

1.3.1.2. XF3 (ERRC P). The first position, "X," indicates that the item is consumed in use; the second position, "F," indicates that the field activity (user) has authority to repair or condemn an asset.

1.3.1.3. During the provisioning process the equipment specialist determines which items are consumable and processes them through the AFMC Cataloging and Standardization Office at Battle Creek MI. They are identified by the national stock number (NSN) assigned to each item during cataloging. They are assigned budget code "1" in the cataloging system.

1.3.2. Interchangeability. Some consumable items are interchangeable with other items. Depending on their relationship with other interchangeable items, they are assigned to either a subgroup or an interchangeability and substitutability (I&S) family. Each grouping has a most preferred "master" item and one or more lesser preferred "members.”

1.3.2.1. Items in subgroups are two-way interchangeable; all items in the group are fully interchangeable with one another, but only the subgroup master item is procured.

1.3.2.2. Items in I&S families are ranked in order of preference and are one-way interchangeable. A higher ranked item can substitute for a lower ranked item, but a lower ranked item cannot substitute for a higher ranked item. Only the highest ranked item, the family master, is procured.

1.4. Item Classification. For purposes of management and funding, the Air Force classifies consumable items according to item maturity and funding type. These classifications are the basis for sorting items in report stratification summaries.

1.4.1. The item maturity classification includes provisioning and nonreparable items. Provisioning items are those assigned special code N (new item). These items use estimated demands to compute demand based requirements until the actual demand rate exceeds the estimated demand rates, or until two years after the first recurring demand, whichever is sooner. Nonreparable items use computed demand rates.

1.4.2. The funding-type classification includes stock fund and nonstock fund items. Stock fund items receive funding support from the SSD of the Air Force Stock Fund (AFSF) in the Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF), and are assigned budget code (BP) "1_" (1-blank). Nonstock fund items receive funding support outside of the SSD and are assigned a budget code other than "1_." The bulk of Air Force consumable items are stock fund items.

1.5. Funding Concepts. The D062 EOQ Buy Budget Computation System computes wholesale requirements and recommends the quantities to be procured. The item manager validates these quantities and forwards a purchase request (PR) to the ALC contracting function. When the PR posts to the H103 Central Procurement Accounting System, funds to cover the requirement are considered “initiated.” Commitment occurs when the contracting activity processes an administrative commitment document (ACD) through the financial management function and the Defense Financial Accounting Service (DFAS). When the contracting function awards a contract to the vendor, the funds are obligated to that contract. Funds are disbursed to the vendor as the assets are delivered.

1.5.1. The assets are delivered to a wholesale depot supply account, normally at the item manager’s ALC. The item manager maintains control over the assets in the wholesale supply account until a retail customer or other activity requisitions them. A retail customer can be an operating base, or a base supply activity at a depot level maintenance (DLM) facility. Other activities include foreign military sales (FMS) customers, contractors, and other Department of Defense (DoD) or federal components. The requisitioning activity reimburses the wholesale activity with its own operations and maintenance (O&M) funds. For capitalized Air Force activities, reimbursement occurs when the retail supply point (base supply) issues the assets to the user. For non-Air Force activities, reimbursement occurs when the assets area issued. The AFSF includes two divisions that use the revolving fund concept for consumable items: the General Support Division (GSD) and the SSD. The GSD funds items managed by the retail item manager, and the ALC/item manager is not normally involved with this type of funding.

1.5.2. The SSD is a vertical, centralized fund used by retail activities to reimburse the wholesale supply point for assets. The SSD funds items that the ALC contracting function centrally procures. These are generally items that support Air Force weapons systems. Other services' systems may be supported in cases of items with common applications. The SSD also funds depot manufacture and overhaul.

1.6. Requirements Determination. The D062 EOQ Buy Budget Computation is the approved tool for computing consumable item requirements. The D062 system computes requirements for projected demands and for safety level, considering two crucial variables, demand history and available wholesale stock. In addition, additive requirements (AR) may be computed outside of the system and manually added to the computation

1.6.1. Demand History. A demand is a valid requirement placed on the wholesale supply system. One demand is recorded whenever an authorized customer submits a requisition for one asset. The D062 system stores up to two years of demand history in quarterly increments. This history is converted to a programmed monthly demand rate, which is used to predict future requirements. D062 receives demand data from the stock control and distribution (SC&D) system.

1.6.1.1. Demands are categorized as recurring or nonrecurring. Recurring demands are further categorized according to originator of the requisition.

1.6.1.1.1. The system records a recurring transfer demand if the requisitioner is a capitalized activity in the SSD. The Department of Defense Active Address Directory (DoDAAD) identifies capitalized and non-capitalized activities. Transfer demands result from requisitions that Air Force bases submit to support their stock levels.

1.6.1.1.2. The system records a recurring sales demand when the requisitioner is not a capitalized activity in the SSD. Noncapitalized activities include contractors, other DoD components, and FMS customers.

1.6.1.2. Nonrecurring demands are one-time requirements that usually support unprogrammed requirements. Examples are demands to provide spares support to new system activations, exercises, or special projects.

1.6.1.3. Exceptions to the above policy are requisitions from retail supply activities at depots. These are not considered to be demands on the wholesale supply system. These activities accrue transfer and sales demands from their customers.

1.6.1.4. FMS demands are recorded for Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement (CLSSA) case "K" requisitions, which are recurring demands.

1.6.1.5. The D062 system projects demands according to the demand history it accumulates. This projection reflects demand history within a base period that includes the current quarter, plus up to eight full quarters of demand history resident in the system. If the resident demand history is judged to be unrepresentative of the future, the item manager can influence the demand projection with a history control code. This code causes D062 to select a base period that includes the current quarter, plus the four most recent quarters.

1.6.2. Wholesale Stock. This is the stock stored in the item manager's wholesale supply account at the ALC. D062 monitors the wholesale stock assets and determines how long the available stock can support demands until it is necessary to buy more assets. The system computes the number of demands expected to occur each month in the future (the programmed monthly demand rate) and applies the available stock to this projection to determine how long these assets can support expected demands until they are depleted.

1.6.3. Computed Levels. D062 measures wholesale stock assets to compute five levels that trigger management actions: the reorder level (ROL), the termination level (TL), the data notice level, the approved acquisition objective (AAO) level, and the retention level.

1.6.3.1. Reorder Level (ROL). A statement of the number of assets required to support anticipated demands through the procurement lead time (PLT) (the number of months needed to initiate buy action, award a contract, and receive the new assets). In addition, the ROL includes requirements for stock due-out, quantitative requirements (QR), and a variable safety level (VSL).

1.6.3.1.1. Acquisition Lead Time (AQLT). AQLT has two segments, administrative and procurement lead time.

1.6.3.1.1.1. Administrative Lead Time (ALT). Time required to identify the need to buy an item, initiate a PR, solicit bids, select a vendor, negotiate a contract, issue financial documents, and award the contract. ALT begins when an item's wholesale asset level is reduced to the reorder point and ends on the date the contractual instrument is executed.

1.6.3.1.1.2. Production Lead time (PLT). Time required for a vendor to produce and deliver an order to the Air Force. PLT begins on the date that the contractual instrument is executed and ends when a significant quantity (10 percent of the order) is delivered.

1.6.3.1.2. Stock Due Out. The number of unsatisfied demands. This represents quantities on back order and should be the first requirement filled when assets become available.

1.6.3.1.3. The D062 system computes a safety level to minimize back orders that may result when demand patterns fluctuate. The amount of safety level varies by item, as it is based on the degree that demands fluctuate and some cost effectiveness factors. The crucial variables considered in computing safety level include the quarterly variances in demands within the base period, unit cost, holding costs, and mission item essentiality code (MIEC -- see chapter 7), LTs, the computed EOQ (EOQ -- see chapter 4), and expected back orders (as determined by an implied shortage factor assigned to each ALC). Chapter 6 describes the safety level methodology.

1.6.3.2. Additive Requirements (AR) are based on factors other than demand history. The D062 system displays ARs as QRs. They are computed outside of the D062 system and input manually by the item manager. The item manager maintains documented justification for QRs. Examples of ARs are war reserve materiel (WRM), initial spares authorizations to support increased aircraft or end item authorizations, FMS, flight expendable items, life of type buys, calendar time change items, and items with shelf life limitations.

1.6.3.3. D062 also computes Depot Level Maintenance (DLM) requirements. These are added to the computed demand-based requirements. The essential elements of the DLM computation are: the NHA quantity per application (QPA), the replacement rate of the installed consumable component in the NHA, and the NHA repair projection. The D200F Application, Programs, and Indentures (API) segment of the RDB provides the QPA and replacement percent. The G072E Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System provides the repair projection.

1.6.3.4. When the system recommends a buy action (see below) it automatically computes an economic order quantity (EOQ) In addition to support considerations, the D062 system takes into account certain economic factors to ensure that the Air Force buys the most economical quantities possible. These factors are associated with the cost to order and the cost to hold assets. The goal of the EOQ concept is to achieve a balance between these factors. Frequent buying increases ordering costs; infrequent buying increases holding costs. The maximum EOQ is two years' demands.

The minimum EOQ is demands through the ALT or six months' demands, whichever is less. Chapter 6 contains a detailed description of the EOQ methodology

1.6.3.4.1. Cost to order includes costs for automated data processing, manpower, and administrative costs associated with PR processing and contract negotiation.

1.6.3.4.2. Cost to hold includes capital costs associated with asset storage and losses due to attrition and other causes.

1.6.4. The TLis the ROL, plus six months' of projected demands. When the wholesale stock assets exceeds the TL, and undelivered on-order assets are reported, the system recommends that all or part of the on-order quantity be considered for contract termination.

1.6.4.1. The system also computes an adjusted TL that takes into account assets bought under a multiple year contracting concept.

1.6.5. The AAO is the ROL plus 3 years (36 months) of projected demands. This level is determines if retail customers receive credit for returning serviceable assets to the depot. When the wholesale stock assets are less than the AAO customers receive credit; if the wholesale stock assets exceed the AAO, customers receive no credit.

1.6.5.1. The system adds a WRM AAO that adds the WRM requirement that passes from the D200O RDB EOQ Stratification (see chapter 10) to the AAO. The result is the WRM AAO.

1.6.6. The retention level is the AAO, plus the projected annual demands times a retention factor. The retention factor indicates the number of years the weapon system is expected to remain the Air Force’s operational inventory, and the retention level is equal to the projected demands through that period. The default retention factor is 15 years. This level determines wholesale inventory that the item manager can retain. When the wholesale stock assets exceed the retention level the system recommends that assets in excess of the retention level be considered for disposal.

1.6.7. D062 computes several levels that pass to the stock control and distribution (SC&D) system and control asset distribution.

1.6.7.1. The control level, which is the ROL plus one months' projected demands, determines how many assets can be used to fill unprogrammed requisitions.

1.6.7.2. The support level is one month of requirements.

1.6.7.3. The maximum release quantity (MRQ) is the greater of 10 or one months' demands, as determined by a programmed monthly demand rate (MDR). This is a limit on the number of assets that will fill a single requisition. Its purpose is to prevent premature depletion of wholesale stocks.

1.7. Management Notices. D062 produces a notice for several actions as they occur.

1.7.1. A buy notice is produced whenever wholesale stocks are insufficient to satisfy expected demands and ARs through the AQLT. This occurs when the wholesale stock assets fall below the ROL. The buy notice advises the item manager to initiate a PR to procure the deficit between what is available and what is required.

1.7.2. A termination notice alerts the item manager to a quantity that has been procured, but not yet delivered, that is in excess of projected needs. This occurs when the wholesale stock assets exceed the

TL. A termination notice advises the item manager to request the contracting function to cancel the PR or terminate the contract, in whole or part, on which the item has been procured.

1.7.3. The system produces a data level notice whenever an item's wholesale stocks fall below what is required to satisfy expected demands four months beyond the ROL. A data level notice advises the item manager that procurement action on an item is likely be necessary within the next four months, and to review the item to ensure data validity. If the item manager anticipates a buy action, PR preparation (acquisition screening, technical data call, etc.) should begin at this point.

1.8. Selective Management Grouping. Consumable items are categorized according to the value of their annual demand. The D062 system assigns a supply management grouping code (SMGC) to each item. This code identifies the level of management attention to be given that item. The objective of supply management grouping is to focus management attention on items with the highest demand value, and to allow the system to process automatically items with the least demand value.

1.8.1. The D062 system assigns the SMGC after computing a dollar value of annual demand (DVAD). D062 computes the DVAD by multiplying the PMDR by 12 and the actual unit price. The SMGCs are:

1.8.1.1. T. This code identifies items with a DVAD of $2500 or less. Items in this group require only cursory review. Closer review would be required only for those items with support problems. If an item computes a DVAD of more than $2500.01 for three consecutive months, the system assigns the SMGC indicating the next higher level of management intensity. All new items enter D062 with an initial SMGC of T. The system changes the SMGC if warranted by the DVAD after three months.

1.8.1.2. P. This code identifies items with a DVAD between $2,500.01 and $50,000. Items in this group receive moderate levels of review. The item manager reviews management actions and verifies the accuracy of all critical elements. If an item computes a DVAD of less than $2500 or more than $51,000 for three consecutive months, the system assigns a SMGC indicating a higher or lower level of management, as appropriate.

1.8.1.3. M. This code identifies items with a DVAD greater than $50,000.01. Items within this group require high levels of review intensity. The item manager reviews and verifies all data elements in management notices. If an item's DVAD is less than $49,000 for three consecutive months, the system assigns an SMGC indicating the next lower level of management intensity.

1.8.1.4. High Intensity Management. The ALCs select items for higher levels of management intensity than what SMGC recommends. The ALC identifies an item that requires high management intensity by assigning a high intensity code. Items remain coded for high intensity management for one year unless that item is replaced or becomes obsolete. A high intensity code may be assigned to an item in any of the selected management groupings described above.

1.9. Weapon System Management. AFMC policies and objectives are oriented toward weapon system support. Allocation of command resources and development of management indicators are determined according to weapons system support objectives and priorities. How a particular consumable item influences the support of a specific weapon system is determined by a budget program code, a system management code (SMC), a materiel program code (nonstock fund items), and a MIEC.

1.9.1. The budget program code identifies an item to a specific budget program and appropriation. The catalog system automatically assigns this two position, alpha-numeric code a value of "1_" (1-blank) to each stock fund item.

1.9.2. When an item is nonstock funded, it may be necessary to change the budget program code through file maintenance. The item manager file maintains a materiel program code and one of the valid two-position codes that apply to investment items. The materiel program code is a six position numeric code that indicates the requirement the item supports (peacetime or wartime). The ALC financial management function advises the item manager on which code to use.

1.9.3. The SMC is a four position, alpha-numeric code that identifies an item to a specific weapon system for the purpose of stratifying computed requirements. The total requirement for consumable items is stratified by weapon system. This stratification forms the basis of annual budget submission and the allocation of spare parts funding. Chapter 10 describes the stratification process.

1.9.4. The MIEC is a three position alpha-numeric code that indicates an item's relative importance to a weapon system and to overall Air Force mission objectives. The D062 system uses the MIEC to determine how much safety level a particular item should be authorized, considering available funding resources

1.9.5. Application Data. Effective weapon system management depends on identifying each item to all higher level assemblies in which it can be installed. These assemblies, called "applications," include major end items (aircraft, engine, equipment, vehicle, etc.), a major sub-assembly (e.g., an avionics system, landing gear assembly) or a recoverable secondary item. The equipment specialist provides and reviews application data on each item. The item manager maintains the data.

1.9.5.1. The application data is the basis for MIEC assignment described above, for computing DLM requirements, funds allocation, and disposal deferrals.

1.9.5.2. The D062 system includes an application edit table with valid applications. The system generates a message if a user attempts to add an incorrect or invalid application.

1.10. Customers . The primary users of consumable items managed by the ALC item managers and funded through the SSD are: Air Force bases, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units, and contract and organic DLM activities. Other customers include FMS users (through Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Agreements), other DoD components, and other government agencies (such as the Coast Guard, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the National Aeronautical and Space Administration), and development contractors.

1.10.1. Air Force retail customers are normally the base supply activities, who issue assets to operational users, and the depot retail activities, who support depot-level end item overhauls.

1.11. Responsibilities:

1.11.1. HQ AFMC/LGI will implement the proce-dures in this instruction.

1.11.2. ALC management will:

1.11.2.1. Assure accuracy and integrity of consumable item requirements. Supervisors in the product divisions may delegate authority to division analysts to carry out certain quality review and control functions. These functions may include advising item managers and division manage-

ment of requirements determination procedures and policies, monitoring error trends and recommending corrective actions, and performing self inspections.

1.11.2.2. Assure that all personnel involved with consumable item requirements determination receive appropriate training.

1.11.3. The item manager will:

1.11.3.1. Assure computational accuracy of requirements for all assigned items. This includes timely correction of inaccurate data and inclusion of missing data in the D062 system.

1.11.3.2. Respond to management action notices generated by the D062 system.

1.11.3.3. Document changes to the D062 computation and decisions that affect item requirements and management actions.

1.11.4. The equipment specialist will:

1.11.4.1. Notify item managers of any technical factors that may affect reliability or demand patterns of an item, a range of items, or of a weapon system or subsystem.

1.11.4.2. Review and update application and indenture data for items in the D062 system.

1.11.4.3. Recommend adjustments to demand projections in the D062 system (for example, the history control code).

1.11.4.4. Recommend requirements for insurance items.

1.11.4.5. Review Excess Listings.

1.11.4.6. Perform other tasks described in this instruction.

1.11.5. ALC staff personnel (ALC OPR) will:

1.11.5.1. Disseminate and implement this instruction.

1.11.5.2. Supplement this instruction to cover circumstances peculiar to their ALCs.

1.11.5.3. Support HQ AFMC reviews and workshops.

1.11.5.4. Advise and assist senior ALC management, item managers, equipment specialists, and other ALC personnel on matters concerning consumable item management.

1.11.5.5. Provide consumable item information on request to Department of Defense audit and inspection activities, the General Accounting Office, and activities outside of the US government.

1.11.5.6. Periodically select, either statistically or judgmentally, items for review, maintain records of the reviews, and recommend corrective action when appropriate.

1.11.5.7. Monitor input interfaces between D062 and other systems and recommends actions to correct erroneous input.

1.11.6. The HQ AFMC OPR (HQ AFMC/LGII) will:

1.11.6.1. Maintain system-wide control data peacetime program ratios (PPR), implied shortage factors, ordering costs, holding costs).

1.11.6.2. Monitor D062 system processing.

1.11.6.3. Advise ALC personnel, HQ AFMC management, and higher headquarters on issues concerning consumable item policy and requirements determination.

1.12. Training. The ALC training function assures that all personnel who manage consumable items receive appropriate training through the AFMC Logistics Systems Training Program (LSTP). The required LSTP courses are: LSTP LMMIM07, EOQ Basic Requirements Computation and LSTP LMMIM09, EOQ CSIS. Training through other programs, e.g., Air Force Institute of Technology, Aerospace Education and Training Command technical schools, or civilian institutions is desirable.

Chapter 2

ITEM ESTABLISHMENT AND CATALOGING

2.1. Overview. Item establishment and cataloging are part of the weapon system provisioning process. A provisioning conference identifies and determines which spare parts are needed to support the system. The equipment specialist and inventory management specialist begin the item acquisition process by entering the required information into the proper control systems.

2.2. New Items. New items enter D062 via the D035A system, and appear on the suspended item list until the item managers enters the noun, SMC, and estimated demands to the record. All consumable items must also undergo initial MIEC review (see chapter 5) as they enter the D062 system. D062 assigns new item code "N" and the IMS adds estimated demands to each new item. The item manager determines estimated demands, using the following formula as a guideline:

- Estimated demand factor (EDF) = [Total assets (on-hand + due-in), minus (variable safety level + stock due outs + ARs)], divided by [ALT MOs + PLT MOs + 6]
- Estimated annual demands = EDF x 12

2.2.1. D062 automatically deletes the new item code when the actual demands (computed at average demand rate) exceed the estimated demands, or when 2 years have elapsed since the first recurring demand was recorded. The system regularly produces only buy and data level notices as long as the new item code is present, and these notices use only actual demand history. SMGCs are based on estimated annual demands. The equipment specialist reviews and verifies estimated demands at least semiannually make any adjustments This should include a review of the system activation schedule and any adjustments to compensate for program slippages.

2.3. Insurance Items. DoDR 4140.1 contains general guidance for insurance items. Insurance items are not subject to periodic replacement or wear-out, but their criticality to the weapon system warrants wholesale stockage of minimal quantities in the event of accidents, natural disasters, or other unexpected occurrences. Normally, one replacement unit is authorized at a central stockage point. Larger quantities may be authorized if factors such as unit cost, item essentiality, and acquisition difficulty indicate that additional quantities are in the best interest of the Air Force. The equipment specialist determines the stockage requirement and maintains justification for quantities greater than one. This stockage requirement is the insurance level. The IMS file maintains this quantity in D062 as an AR in the first quarter. The insurance level does not include VSL or LT quantities.

2.3.1. The equipment specialist determines that an item fits the criteria to be an insurance item during the provisioning process.

2.3.2. D062 recognizes insurance items through the fund code "IN," which passes from the catalog system. To change this code, the item manager submits a change to the catalog system, not to D062.

2.3.3. The insurance level appears in D062 as an additive (quantitative) requirement in the first quarter. D062 produces a buy notice when the wholesale supply assets fall below the additive quantity that covers the insurance level.

2.3.4. The equipment specialist reviews these items periodically. If demand history suggests that the item does not fit the criteria in para 2.3 above, the equipment specialist considers a catalog change request or a level adjustment.

2.3.5. As a rule, the retention level for insurance items should not exceed the insurance level. However, if the on-hand assets are greater than one, the retention level is the lesser of the on-hand assets or five. The item manager must direct disposal of assets in excess of five, even if a deferred disposal code applies to the item.

2.3.5.1. If further attrition occurs on remaining assets, the item manager adjusts the additive quantity downward until the on-hand assets equal the insurance level. As stated above, if further usage is anticipated, or if attrition occurs in a manner not consistent with the conditions stated in para 2.3, the equipment specialist should consider if a catalog change is appropriate.

2.3.6. The item manager usually does not buy an insurance item until the last on-hand asset is used.

2.3.7. D062 insurance item requirements use the type C computations (see chapter 4).

2.4. Use Until Exhausted Items. These are active items in the inventory that will be used until all assets are completely exhausted, but will not be acquired again. Normally, these items are being replaced through end item modification. A use until exhausted code of "U" excludes only the buy and data level notice but not termination notices, nor does it preclude offer of assets to disposal. D062 automatically assigns this code to items with acquisition advice codes “P (FMS only)” and “V (terminal item).” The item manager can file maintain this code.

2.5. Constraints on Follow-on Acquisition:

2.5.1. D062 does not compute buy requirements with estimated demands. At the same time, the D200H Initial Requirements Determination system does not compute stock-listed items. The exceptions are items with projected program (usually flying hour) or end item population increases of 25 percent or more. An example is an existing end item population for applications being supported of 100, and the first year's projected end item population of a new aircraft is 126.

2.5.2. Another exception is allowed for new activations of established weapon systems. In this case, the item manager receives an Initial Spares Support List (ISSL) authorization to support these activations for an initial support period (usually 2 years). These projected program increases may result from new provisioning, follow-on provisioning, or reprovisioning. The item manager computes these requirements according to the methodology in AFMCI 23-106, *Initial Requirements Determination*, chapter 4. The item manager converts the results of this methodology to ARs and adds them to the appropriate quarter indicated by the need date. This exception does not authorize use of provisioning funds (BP16) to acquire items already in D062.

2.5.3. The item manager and equipment specialist jointly determine quantities needed to support modification of systems used by other services. This quantity includes the total installation requirement and the gross requirement (excluding existing assets) shown in the D062 weekly computation for the replaced item. The equipment specialist adjusts the demand rate as needed to account for improved reliability of the new item, and the possibility of increased reparability or replacement of component parts.

2.5.4. Supply Support Requests (SSR). DoD 4140.26-M, *Defense Integrated Materiel Management Manual for Consumable Items*, provides SSR guidance. In general, the integrated materiel manager

(IMM) supports the SSR if the item is stocked. For nonstocked items, the IMM uses action taken code "YD" to inform the requester that a funded requisition is required before acquisition action can be taken. Action taken code 36 is the reject code that provides a narrative explaining the rejection, or asks for clarification when no other reject code applies.

2.6. Special Codes. Provides information about an item that could influence certain management actions. The categories of codes are file maintenance codes, stock list change codes, and internal codes.

2.6.1. The item manager or equipment specialist assigns special codes. These codes are:

- •X (obsolete), which indicates an obsolete item.
- •C (contingency), which indicates an inactive item being retained for contingencies that HQ USAF determines.
- •F (FMS), which indicates an item used only by FMS customers.
- •G (general contingency), which indicates an item retained in the inventory by direction of higher headquarters. This includes items authorized life of type buys.
- •U (use until exhausted), which indicates items with acquisition advice code “V” only (AAC “P” items are FMS only).
- •N, which indicates a new item.
- •R, which indicates an item authorized deferred disposal.

2.6.2. Special codes that derive from stock-list changes are:

- •D (disposal).
- •I (insurance,).

2.6.3. Internal special codes are:

- •M (I&S breakdown), which indicates a bachelor or family group master stock number that had been an I&S family member.
- •Deferred disposal codes P (peculiar) B (base) and C (common), which indicate an item that applies to an end item or system that is covered by a disposal freeze.

2.6.4. Code Priorities. The EOQ master file has only one position for special codes. If the same record receives more than one code during the weekly update cycle, D062 posts the code with the highest priority. The item manager may assign a lower priority code, but must first delete the higher priority code from the record. The descending coding priority sequence is as follows:

- •D (disposal).
- •I (insurance).
- •X (obsolete).
- •C, F, or G (contingency).
- •U (use until exhausted).
- •N (new item).
- •B, O, R or P (deferred disposal).
- •M (I&S breakdown).

Chapter 3

D062 SYSTEM

3.1. Description. The D062 EOQ Buy Budget Computation System computes wholesale replenishment requirements for Air Force managed consumable items.

3.1.1. The D062 system projects requirements and recommends actions to ensure sufficient stock is available to support all customers.

3.1.2. Requirements integrity depends on the accuracy of input data, such as asset balance, transaction status, and stock list changes.

3.2. Periodic Processing. D062 processes four times per month: on the 7th, 15th, 23rd, and last day of each month. The system creates a master file at the end of each quarter and updates it with asset and demand data during each of the four cycles each month. Managers may interrogate the system to obtain the latest management data.

3.2.1. D062 processes at the five ALCs. Each ALC processing site establishes processing schedules suitable to the type of items they manage for DoD and the Air Force.

3.3. Objective. The purpose of the D062 system is to:

3.3.1. Provide managers with information to make logistical decisions on matters related to consumable item support.

3.3.2. Provide the most current data available.

3.3.3. Provide the capability to select the best method to compute each item.

3.3.4. Recommend buy and termination actions, and identify assets eligible for disposal.

3.3.5. Alert managers to future buy requirements and potential supply support problems.

3.3.6. Produce summary reports that highlight trends in certain critical data elements.

3.3.7. Provide support levels to the distribution systems, facilitating allocation of stock among customers.

3.3.8. Provide reclamation data to other DoD users.

3.3.9. Prepare data for stratification in the D200O EOQ CSIS.

3.4. Methodology. The D062 forecasting technique uses the demand concept; past demands predict future requirements. D062 outputs management products by exception. The system produces hard copy reports only if an item's wholesale stock assets breach one of the computed levels described in chapter 1, para 1.6, or when a user requests a hard copy product.

3.5. Categories of Input . The system receives three types of input: demand data, assets available to meet those demands and management data that become factors in applying assets to satisfy those demands.

3.5.1. Demand Data. Chapter 1, para 1.5 defines and describes the type of demands D062 uses. D062 also records serviceable returns, which report whenever retail customers return serviceable assets to a depot. The system subtracts serviceable returns from reported demands within each quarter.

3.5.1.1. Retail supply activities at depots are not considered capitalized activities for purposes of requirements determination, and requisitions from this source are not considered demands on the wholesale system. These activities accrue demand data from their customers' requests using the recurring or nonrecurring, or sales criteria outlined in chapter 1, para 1.5. The demands are accumulated and transmitted through the M024B AUTODIN to D062. Foreign military sales (FMS) demands are recorded only for Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Agreement (CLSSA) K case requisitions that are coded as recurring demands.

3.5.1.2. Demands and serviceable returns accum-ulate during the base period. Collection begins when the first demand is recorded. A maximum of 2 years, plus the current quarter's history, is maintained for demands and serviceable returns. Normally the demand rate is computed as an unweighted monthly average of the most recent 2 years demands, minus serviceable returns in the same period. The equipment specialist can limit the base period to one year with a history control code if it is more indicative of the item's future usage.

3.5.1.3. A demand frequency is posted for each recurring requisition received from an authorized customer. The posting method is as follows:

3.5.1.3.1. The D035K AFMC Retail Stock Control and Distribution Wholesale Receiving and Shipping System accumulates demands and records their frequency. This system considers requisitions, cancellations, and denials and passes the results to D062. If a requisition that originally posted before the start of the current quarter is canceled or denied, D062 adjusts the appropriate quarter's frequency of demands.

3.5.1.3.1.1. D035K also passes three fields for each stocked consumable item:

3.5.1.3.1.2. The back order quantity, which represents assets due-out to customers.

3.5.1.3.1.3. The maintenance requirement, which is the sum of the precedence 1 through 4 requirements, plus WRM authorization, plus any requirements to support special projects.

3.5.1.3.1.4. The depot stock level is the sum of the D035K computed depot retail stock level (safety level, plus order and ship time, plus operating stock), the WRM authorization and any QRs. If a special level applies, the stock level requirement is the special level, plus WRM authorization, plus special project authorization.

3.5.1.3.2. The D035A Item Management Wholesale Requisition Process System and the D034A Special Support Stock Control and Distribution System accumulate demand frequencies according to the transactions those systems output. According to the type of transaction (requisition, cancellation, or denial), D062 adds to or subtracts from the demand frequency in the quarter that corresponds to the document date.

3.5.1.3.2.1. Demand history and demand frequency begins to accumulate when an item records its first recurring demand. D062 maintains demand frequency by quarter, and posts a value equal to the net demands during a quarter to that quarter's demand frequency. As each quarter ends, it is part of the quarterly history display, the earliest quarter drops from the history display, and the system establishes a new quarter. D062 maintains up to eight quarters of demand frequency unless a history control code applies in which case no more

than four quarters are maintained. Also, the system maintains a demand frequency for whatever time had elapsed in the current quarter.

3.5.1.3.3. Peacetime Program Ratio (PPR). This ratio is a statement of expected changes in operations tempo, end item population, mission changes, modifications, deactivations, or other factors that will cause future demand patterns to be different than the demand history. The PPR is a multiplier that applies to the MDR to compute the program monthly demand rate (PMDR). The PMDR is used to compute all levels except the safety level (SL) (the MDR is used to compute the SL).

3.5.1.3.4. The PPR is expressed as an integer with three decimal places. The smallest valid value is 0.001, and the highest is 2.000. The system default is 0.750. A PPR value of 2.000 assigned to an SMC indicates that demands for items that apply to that system can be expected to be double the number of demands suggested by the demand history.

3.5.1.3.5. The HQ AFMC OPR assigns PPRs to specific SMCs. D062 in turn applies the PPR to all items within a particular SMC.

3.5.1.3.5.1. The ALC OPR does the following for items that apply to systems and end items being modified, replaced, deactivated, or increased, and for items that apply to systems with not assigned PPR:

3.5.1.3.5.1.1. Asks the HQ AFMC OPR to assign a unique SMC to the applicable system or end item.

3.5.1.3.5.1.2. Develops a program ratio for the SMC based on the past two years' installations and one year's projected installations. Installations are the QPAs times the end item population. The equipment specialist provides QPA and end item data. The methodology is:

- Past 8 quarters' installations / 24 = Average monthly past installations.
- Projected 4 quarters' installations / 12 = Average monthly projected installations.
- Average monthly projected installations divided by Average monthly past installations = Program ratio (one digit and three decimals).

3.5.1.3.6. Flying hours is the most common application program that applies to Air Force systems. Demands on some systems, however, do not relate the end item activity, even if assigned an SMC that carries a PPR with a value other than the default (0.750). When the ALC identifies these items, the ALC OPR contacts the HQ AFMC OPR, who authorizes a unique SMC. The HQ AFMC OPR may also authorize a program code that suppresses the assigned PPR for that item and causes the system default value to apply.

3.5.1.4. Demands Update. The SC&D processes transactions to D062, which updates the demand history (see figure 3.6). Demands are recorded as recurring demands when the demand code is either “R” or “Y” (this code is visible in the D035A Transaction Register); if the record contains any other code, the demand is nonrecurring. No demands are recorded if the demand code is “O.” D062 records demands within a particular calendar quarter according to the date in the document control number on the SC&D record. D062 notes when demands increase or decrease during a particular quarter, and subsequently records a plus or minus frequency of demand for the same quarter. The system does not record demands and demand frequencies for requisitions from retail

supply activities at depots. A detailed accounting of when demands are recorded or subtracted follows:

3.5.1.4.1. D062 records demands when it receives requisitions for condition codes A, B, and C materiel from purpose code A and ownership account 9. Exceptions are:

3.5.1.4.1.1. Back order releases.

3.5.1.4.1.2. Requisitions for shipment to stock record account N2373, all F2100 series accounts, and X or N 2029, 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2065 accounts.

3.5.1.4.1.3. Shipments to accountable storage sites, where they will be visible as wholesale assets.

3.5.1.4.1.4. Shipments to other services under the Interservice Support Program (ISSP).

3.5.1.4.1.5. Shipments resulting from stock list changes.

3.5.1.4.1.6. Shipments to disposal.

3.5.1.4.1.7. Shipments to retail supply activities at depots.

3.5.1.4.2. D062 records a demand when the item manager places a redistribution order (RDO) against the wholesale supply account (“09” account). The system does not record a demand when an RDO is placed on back order.

3.5.1.4.3. D062 records demands for amended shipping instructions (ASI), except for the following:

3.5.1.4.3.1. Previously back ordered requisitions.

3.5.1.4.3.2. Stock record account N2373, all F2100 series accounts, and X or N 2029, 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2065 accounts.

3.5.1.4.4. D062 records a demand for an obligation authority issued to satisfy an initial or back ordered requisition, provided the transactions pass the same edit criteria applied to other transactions.

3.5.1.4.5. The categories of sales demands are:

3.5.1.4.5.1. D062 records AFMC depot sales according to information provided by D035K. D035K passes demands to D062 when a maintenance activity (either a Depot Maintenance Support Center or a warehouse) requisitions an item, or when D035K establishes a due out to maintenance (DOTM).

3.5.1.4.5.2. D062 records other services' sales and attributes the sale to the proper component according to the service assignment code (position 30 of MILSTRIP requisition): The Army code is A, C, or W; Navy is N, Q, R, or V; Marine Corps is L or M; other service is H or Z. Suffix code N records as a nonrecurring demand.

3.5.1.4.5.3. D062 records a contractor sale when positions 30 and 31 of the requisition are EY or EZ. Those with EY record as nonrecurring demands.

3.5.1.4.6. D062 subtracts demands from the quarter in which they were previously recorded when it records back order cancellations, denials, or reversals of requisitions previously processed

3.5.1.5. Serviceable Returns Update. D062 accumulates sale and transfer serviceable returns and maintains a history in the current and over the past eight quarters. D062 uses the document number to identify, whenever possible, a return to an issue in order to subtract that return from the demand in the correct quarter. The item manager can identify large erroneous return entries if the returns in any quarter exceeds the demands for that or a preceding quarter. The system records quantities to a quarter according to the document date in the transaction, within the edit limitations in Table 3.4. Serviceable returns accumulate according to the following transactions:

3.5.1.5.1. Serviceable excess from Air Force activities.

3.5.1.5.2. Materiel from other services or DLA. This excludes items received as a result of requisitions.

3.5.1.5.3. Return of materiel previously furnished under the Security Assistance Program.

3.5.1.5.4. Receipt of government-furnished materiel (GFM) spare parts excess to contractor's requirements.

3.5.1.5.5. Materiel received because of RDO action.

3.5.1.5.6. Receipt of materiel from contractor returns or contract termination.

3.5.1.6. D062 consolidates all demands, returns, additives, and DLM requirements to the I&S family master stock number. The system uses the actual unit price and LTs that apply to the family master item. The system also uses the highest quarter tally within the family group to compute the base period, unless the master item has a history control code.

3.5.1.6.1. During the quarterly cycle, all demand and serviceable return history posted to the current quarter shifts to the first quarter of history.

3.5.2. Acquisition Lead Time (AQLT). The demands that are expected to accumulate between the computation date and the end of the LT are the foundation of consumable item requirements. The LT quantity supports operations until replenishment stock is received from the contractor. LT defines the "pipeline" that needs to be "filled" with assets in order to provide "just in time" support. The time from when an item's wholesale stock assets reach or fall below the reorder point until the item is procured and available for issue is the AQLT.

3.5.2.1. Lead Time (LT) Review. Per AFMCI 23-102, chapter 24, the item manager records asset receipts on the AFMC Form 318, Item Contracting History Record, and reviews and adjusts, if necessary, the LTs each time wholesale supply receives a significant routine delivery (10 percent of the total order). DoD 4140.1-R provides policy on acquisition LTs for secondary items. Normally, the item manager does not use acquisitions that support only FMS customers to develop LTs.

3.5.2.2. There are two categories of AQLT: ALT and PLT.

3.5.2.2.1. Administrative Lead Time (ALT). The time between identification of the need to buy an item and contract award. During this time the item manager reviews a buy notice and prepares a PR or military interdepartmental purchase request (MIPR), the ALC contracting function processes the PR or MIPR, solicits bids, negotiates the buy, and awards a contract. This time begins on the date D062 produces a buy notice and ends on the date of contract award.

3.5.2.2.1.1. D062 has three sources of ALT:

3.5.2.2.1.2. The system automatically assigns a standard ALT of 68 days to new items that have no acquisition history.

3.5.2.2.1.3. The J041 Acquisition and Due-In System provides D062 with ALT days derived from the latest routine contracting action. J041 only includes the number of days between the date of the PR and contract award date. D062 adds additional days, variable by SMGC, to account for item manager processing time: 14 days, high intensity items; 16 days, M items; 21 days P and T items. Together, these days are the lag between the day D062 produces the buy notice and the day that the contracting activity records the PR in J041, plus the time the item manager is allowed for PR preparation.

3.5.2.2.1.4. After J041 passes the ALT days to D062, the File Maintenance Transaction List advises the item manager if the latest ALT record includes days that vary from the previous ALT by 25 percent or more. The item manager determines if the new ALT is realistic and routine. The item manager may suppress the J041 interface when an item has chronically unusual acquisition situations, such as basic ordering agreements, requirements contracts, and consolidated PRs. The first-level supervisor approves suppression of J041 input.

3.5.2.2.1.5. The item manager file maintains the ALT if the J041 LT is suppressed, or if the ALT in the system is not realistic. File maintained values based on experience should derive only from routine acquisition actions. File maintenance overrides J041 input if both occur in the same cycle. The following standard values may apply: 181 days to SMGC T items, 204 days to SMGC P items, and 211 days to SMGC M items.

3.5.2.2.1.6. The item manager file maintains ALT for any SMGC as the number of days between the date on the buy notice and date of the most recent routine contract award. If either item manager processing time (see para 3.5.2.2.1.2.2) or time in the ALC contracting function is not realistic, the item manager computes ALT as follows:

3.5.2.2.1.7. Item manager time is the number of calendar days between the date on the buy notice and the date on the PR or MIPR for the most recent routine contracting action, or the standard number of days D062 adds to J041 days. The item manager should note the actual item manager time for each SMGC P and M item. If the actual item manager time differs from the D062 standard time, the item manager must determine which is realistic and, if necessary, file maintain an ALT based on the actual item manager days in D062. The file maintained days will remain in the system (i.e., the J041 input will not override file maintained days); therefore, if the item manager determines that the standard D062 item manager time is not realistic, the ALT will require review each time a PR is initiated and adjustment may be necessary.

3.5.2.2.1.8. The ALC contracting function time is the number of days between the date of PR or MIPR and award of the latest routine contract. If an unexpected delay in contracting function processing caused an unrealistic ALT, the most recent realistic experience determines the ALC contracting function segment of ALT.

3.5.2.2.1.9. The item manager adds the results of the two previous paragraphs and file maintains it in D062.

3.5.2.2.1.10. The item manager documents the method used to compute file maintained ALT on the computation notice, and notes the date of file maintenance. This applies to all SMGCs.

3.5.2.2.1.11. ALT derived from requirements contracts, or contracts that provide subsequent acquisition options, is based on the time required to establish the basic contract and not on that required to exercise options. However, if the buy notice generates when there are options still to be exercised, the item manager computes the buy quantity using ALT from a prior option buy or 56 days, whichever is less. 56 days is the time required for the ALC contracting function to issue an order (25 days, plus 31 days for item manager processing).

3.5.2.2.2. Production Lead Time (PLT). The time between the latest routine contract award date to receipt of the first significant routine quantity (10 percent of the total order). When deliveries are incremental, PLT continues as long as less than 10 percent of the order has been delivered and ends when the accumulated routine delivery quantity equals or exceeds 10 percent of the order. D062 has three sources of PLT:

3.5.2.2.2.1. The D062 system automatically assigns a standard PLT of 206 days to all new items.

3.5.2.2.2.2. J041 provides a monthly file of PLT days projected or experienced on existing contracts; D062 uses only those LTs resulting from routine buys.

3.5.2.2.2.2.1. If the PLT is a contractor quote, D062 adds 15 days for transportation time. D062 automatically overlays the result into the master record.

3.5.2.2.2.2.2. D062 overlays to the EOQ Master File PLT based on delivery experience of the latest routine contract. If J041 did not post PLT from the latest experience, D062 creates an exception with a code indicating that it is an actual PLT but not from the latest contract. When the newest PLT varies from the previous PLT by 25 percent or more, the file maintenance transaction list notes the variance, and the item manager reviews and validates the latest PLT.

3.5.2.2.2.3. The item manager may suppress the J041 interface when an item has chronically unusual acquisition situations, such as basic ordering agreements, requirements contracts, and consolidated PRs. The first-level supervisor approves suppression of J041 input.

3.5.2.2.2.4. The item manager file maintains PLT if the J041 input is suppressed, or if the PLT in the computation is not realistic. File maintained values based on experience should derive only from routine acquisition actions. File maintenance overrides J041 input if both occur in the same cycle.

3.5.2.2.2.4.1. File maintained PLT is based on the latest contractor quote or on experience from the most recent contract.

3.5.2.2.2.4.2. The item manager adds 15 days for transportation time to contractor quotes. If the quote is expressed in months, the item manager converts the months to days by multiplying them by 30.416.

3.5.2.2.2.4.3. Some contractors may be required to submit an asset for first article testing to provide evidence of technical ability to produce a conforming item from provided drawings and specifications. This process usually results in extended PLT. However, when the requirement is computed, it is not known whether a contract will be awarded to a proven or new source; therefore, in order to avoid overstatement of requirements or early initiation of buys, the PLT figure maintained in D062 does not include first article testing time. When there are no known proven sources, or if it is known that a contractor must requalify for each contract, the item manager should consider managing the item under the high intensity concept described in chapter 1. High intensity code "2" serves as a key to give special attention to items in these situations.

3.5.2.2.2.4.4. The first-level supervisor in the item management function reviews and approves all PLTs that derive from sources other than the latest delivery experience or from a contractor quote.

3.5.2.3. D062 shows one of the following codes that indicates the source of LT:

•A - J041 data (all ALT and PLT derived from delivery experience).

•Q - J041 data (contractor's quote for PLT).

•E - item manager file maintenance.

•S - D062 standard.

3.5.3. Unit Price. Unit price can be one of two prices: the standard unit price, which is the price in the cataloging system, or the actual unit price, which D062 develops for stock fund items.

3.5.3.1. The standard unit price passes from D034A or D035A. This is the price that applies to cataloging and distribution actions. D062 passes the standard unit price to D200O (CSIS) for budget projections and inventory analysis. The D062 computation notices display this price as "standard unit price".

3.5.3.1.1. D062 posts changes to the standard unit price annually on the 7 October cycle. When D062 posts an annual standard unit price change, that price applies through the fiscal year. The price includes the last contract price, as of 31 May each fiscal year, plus a surcharge factor. HQ AFMC/FM develops the surcharge factors and updates them yearly, and provides them to the financial management function at each ALC (ALC/FM). If an ALC needs to change a standard unit price, it must consider the surcharge factors.

3.5.3.1.2. ALC users change the standard unit price during the fiscal year only for the following reasons:

3.5.3.1.2.1. No price or an estimated price exists and this is the first time the standard price is available.

3.5.3.1.2.2. A processing error input occurred during the annual price update.

3.5.3.1.2.3. The price changed by at least $99.99, or increased by 500 percent since the last buy.

3.5.3.1.2.4. Changes are input on-line to the D143C system and require ALC D062 OPR or ALC/FM approval per local policy. No file maintenance to D062 is possible; however, D062 CSIS users can update the standard unit price on-line for the CSIS.

3.5.3.1.2.5. Nonstock fund items always use the standard unit price in both the "actual unit price" and "standard unit price" fields on notices. The nonstock fund standard unit price includes a 3 percent first destination transportation (FDT), which D062 adds to the contract unit price (if "FOB point" is "origin," "carrier," or "contractors plant"). J041 updates non stock fund item prices monthly according to the latest contract data.

3.5.3.1.3. D062 develops the actual unit price for stock fund items. It includes the standard unit price minus the surcharge (FDT) charge, plus an obsolescence and loss factor), plus the FDT. D062 notices display the result as "actual unit price." HQ AFMC/FM revises the factors that make up the surcharge annually, and applies them to the entire fiscal year. This price is not file maintainable. D062 applies the actual unit price to the "SMG" dollar value of demands, the "EOQ YEARS" dollar value of demands, and the VSL. If the item manager or ALC OPR notes that the actual unit price does not appear on a notice, they notify the HQ AFMC OPR, who requests a program correction. The actual unit price is also the "estimated unit price" on a PR or MIPR if no contract has been awarded in the past year.

3.5.4. Assets. D062 considers three categories of assets: on hand, on-order due-in, and other due-in. All asset reporting in any computation is the asset position on the day the system processes the computation (i. e., the 7th, 15th, 23rd, or last day of the month).

3.5.4.1. On-hand assets include serviceable assets in the wholesale supply account (“09” account), and item manager account (IM account) assets (those with purpose code A, or H), in transit serviceable assets. It also includes unserviceable assets. Asset reporting in any computation cycle is current as of the date of the computation (i.e., the 7th, 15, 23rd, and last day of each month).

3.5.4.1.1. Serviceable assets are units ready for issue, though some may have qualifications for issue. These include all assets with MILSTRIP condition codes A (issuable without qualification), B (issuable with qualification), C (priority issues only), and D (undergoing modification).

3.5.4.1.2. D062 displays quantities in depot supply as a memo entry. The system does not use these assets for requirements determination.

3.5.4.1.3. Serviceable in transit assets are base serviceable excess being returned to wholesale supply under an RDO.

3.5.4.1.4. Unserviceable assets are assets with MILSTRIP condition codes E, F, G, J, K, L, M, P, and R. D062 reduces these assets by the number of anticipated condemnations and reports them as potential DoD excess to the ALC disposal function.

3.5.4.2. On-order due-in assets (DIA) include serviceable assets that have been ordered but not yet delivered. These include assets on PR ("on-order PR"), committed ("on-order committed") and on contract ("on-order contract"). The J041 system passes on-order asset data to D062. Asset reporting is current as of the latest J041 update prior to the D062 processing date.

3.5.4.2.1. When a PR is initiated in J023 it starts through the coordination cycle. After coordination, funds are initiated and the PR enters the J041 system. J041 overlays the quantity on the PR as due in on PR.

3.5.4.2.2. The contracting activity awards an ACD and commits funds when the PR is close to contract award. The assets still pass to D062 as due in on PR.

3.5.4.2.3. Upon contract award, the contracting activity obligates funds. J041 cancels the PR due in record and passes a contract due in quantity to D062.

3.5.4.3. Other DIAs include assets currently not in wholesale stock but are expected to be available to the item manager in the future. This includes on loan and bailment assets, assets expected to be returned from other services or FMS customers, and assets that support field testing, local manufacture, repair, or installation.

3.5.4.3.1. D062 reports due in assets only as serviceable, even though they can carry any MILSTRIP serviceable condition code (A, B, C, or D) in the SC&D systems.

3.5.5. Management Data. Includes item identification information, which enters D062 from the catalog system via the SC&D systems at the time of item establishment, and file maintained data that enter the system after the item is established in D062.

3.5.5.1. System Input Interfaces. The systems listed below provide data to the D062 system. Figure 1 illustrates the flow of incoming data. Figure 2 illustrates the flow of data output to other systems.

3.5.5.1.1. The D035A SC&D Item Management Wholesale Requisition Process System provides assets, stock list changes, decapitalization inquiries and notices, unit price changes, and a stock number cross-reference. The D034A Special Support Stock Control and Distribution System provides these data for ammunition-related items managed at Ogden ALC and for special and aggregate accounts.

3.5.5.1.1.1. D035A and D034A update the EOQ master file (see chapter 2) with current demand, return, and asset data. These systems also update catalog data that result from stock list changes. When one of these systems pass a processing record that matches a record in the EOQ master file, D062 extracts the following data from the processing record and updates the EOQ master file:

- I&S family master stock number.
- Actual stock number (the stock number of family member).
- Subgroup and parts preference.
- "Jump to" code.
- Procurement source code.
- Expendability, recoverability, and reparability category (ERRC) code. This is either "N" or "P."
- Manager designator.
- Unit price (when the unit price code is "B").
- Unit of measure.
- Budget code.
- Joint management code.
- Freeze code.
- Shelf life code.
- On-hand assets.

•Purpose code "B" (OWRM) assets.

•Unserviceable assets.

•Stock due out (back orders).

•Control level (D062 updates this level and passes it back to the SC&D system).

•Support level (D062 updates this level and passes it back to the SC&D system).

•Assets in the wholesale depot supply ("09") account.

•In transit assets.

3.5.5.1.1.2. If the EOQ master file does not have a record that matches the SC&D processing record, D062 creates a skeleton master record, except under the following circumstances:

•The procurement source code is not 2 or 3.

•The manager designator is 88, 89, or XX.

•The stock number contains the alpha characters NC, ND, or K (kit).

•The materiel management aggregation code (MMAC) is MT, BP, PU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, BD, MF, RD, SC, SF, TC, XD, XH, CM, KA, KB, KC, or 88.

•The acquisition advice code is F, J, K, L, N, T, X, or Y.

3.5.5.1.1.3. When D062 creates a skeleton record, it initializes it with the following elements and values:

•Unit price code. B.

•New item code. N.

•Suspense code. S.

•System entry date. Current run date.

•Type computation code. B.

•ALT, 68 days.

•PLT, 206 days.

3.5.5.1.1.4. When D062 creates a new skeleton record it also generates an exception to the item manager that additional data are required to complete the record. The EOQ master record remains suspended until the item manager completes file maintenance.

3.5.5.1.1.5. When any of the following conditions apply, D062 schedules an EOQ master file record for deletion and suspends the record from processing. The system automatically deletes the record 360 days after the suspension date:

3.5.5.1.1.5.1. When an I&S master stock number does not match an SC&D stock number.

3.5.5.1.1.5.2. When an SC&D processing record or a stock list change transaction record from D035A or D034A contains a source of supply or category code "JCD," and matches an EOQ master file record.

3.5.5.1.1.6. When an EOQ master file record scheduled for deletion matches an SC&D processing master record, D062 removes the deletion code, updates the record with the

SC&D information, enters the current run date into the suspense field, and generates an exception to the item manager.

3.5.5.1.2. Stock list change transactions may involve the transfer of management responsibility to another activity (an ALC, another service or the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)), changes to I&S structure, or catalog changes. When an SC&D stock list transaction fails to match an EOQ master file record, D062 recycles the transaction twice. If it still fails to match, the system generates an exception that advises the ALC OPR to research the transaction.

3.5.5.1.2.1. The system creates a tape file of stock list changes that indicate changes in item management. When an item is to transfer to another ALC, the losing ALC transmits the transfer of prime item management responsibility transactions to the gaining ALC. The gaining ALC creates a new skeleton EOQ master file record using data from the SC & D processing record.

3.5.5.1.2.2. D062 rejects any transfer of prime item management responsibility transaction that does not match an EOQ master file record, or if it matches a record that does not include at least two complete quarters of demand history. In this case, the system generates an exception to the item manager.

3.5.5.1.2.3. D062 updates the demand and return history of any EOQ master file record that matches a transfer of prime item management responsibility transaction. The system also compares corresponding data elements in both records and, if necessary, updates the data in the EOQ master file record.

3.5.5.1.3. The AFMC Retail Stock Control and Distribution (SC&D) Central Material Locator Management System (D035K) also passes to D062 a record for each stock number that recorded a demand, a return, or a cancellation during the previous computation cycle, or reported assets at the end of the computation cycle. Cancellations include back-ordered requisitions that were recorded during previous cycles.

3.5.5.1.4. The D200O EOQ CSIS passes the CSIS WRM additive file at the beginning of each quarter and provides D062 with the sustainability level and the WRM AAO. This level is an additive to the D062 computed levels. D200O also passes file maintenance transactions that were flagged for recycling in D062.

3.5.5.1.5. The D200F RDB Application, Programs, and Indentures system provides NHA and end item replacements rates. D062 uses these rates to compute DLM requirements, which support depot overhaul programs.

3.5.5.1.6. The G072E Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System provides end item repair quantities for the next 12 quarters. D062 uses these quantities to compute DLM requirements.

3.5.5.1.7. The J041 Acquisition and Due-in system provides on-order assets and LTs.

3.5.5.2. Additive (quantitative) Requirements (AR). These requirements are computed on a baseline other than past recurring demands. The item manager manually enters ARs to D062 through file maintenance.

3.5.5.2.1. AR Documentation. The item manager maintains documentation that justifies inclusion of ARs in the D062 system, to include quantities and the method used to compute those quantities. The documentation includes, when applicable:

3.5.5.2.1.1. Technical input from the equipment specialist.

3.5.5.2.1.2. An explanation why the D062 demand based methodology cannot support the requirement.

3.5.5.2.2. Some conditions for which ARs may be necessary:

3.5.5.2.2.1. Increases to readiness spares packages (RSP, formerly WRSK) requirements.

3.5.5.2.2.2. Items with additional initial requirements to support increases in end item population.

3.5.5.2.2.3. Requirements for flight expendable spares (FSC 6660), which are computed manually according to usage and preflight attrition rates submitted by air weather service (AWS).

3.5.5.2.2.4. Unprogrammed workloads that would adversely affect overall supportability if only past demands were used.

3.5.5.2.2.5. Chaff.

3.5.5.2.2.6. Items that do not adapt to normal computation methodology, such as calendar time change, short program life items.

3.5.5.2.2.7. WRM shortages submitted by AWS.

3.5.5.2.2.8. Requirements received from the Security Assistance (SA) program and FMS requirements for initial stock level cases.

3.5.5.2.2.9. Items that support test or research and development efforts, usually through AFMC laboratories or test units.

3.5.5.2.2.10. Requirements for other DoD components. The item manager validates these annually with the requesting service.

3.5.5.2.3. AR Review. ALC management gives ARs the same level of supervisory review as locally determined to support PRs or MIPRs. AR reviews include assurance that they not duplicate requirements determined through the computation methodology.

3.5.5.2.3.1. D062 produces a management control notice (A-D062.-01K-WC-MP7) quarterly to assist in AR reviews.

3.5.5.2.3.2. The following is the recommended priority for reviewing ARs:

3.5.5.2.3.2.1. Items that produce CSIS reports in the apportionment or budget year. Intensive reviews should ensure that the ARs are valid.

3.5.5.2.3.2.2. Items that do not qualify for a CSIS report, but recently produced a D062 management notice (buy, data level, or termination). Review intensity should be based on the relative importance of the type of notice being reviewed; for example, a buy notice would be more important than a data level notice, $1,000 buy notice more important than a $100 buy notice, etc.

3.5.5.2.3.2.3. All remaining items.

3.5.5.2.3.3. The review should:

3.5.5.2.3.3.1. Determine if any of the factors used to develop the ARs have changed. If so, the item manager may need to recompute the ARs.

3.5.5.2.3.3.2. Determine if recent demand patterns affect the ARs, and if the ARs effect on computed levels have changed. If so, the item manager may need to recompute the ARs.

3.5.5.2.3.3.3. Determine if the ARs duplicate computed requirements.

3.5.5.2.3.3.4. Determine if ARs for projected one-time requirements have already been supplied. If so, the item manager may need to delete the ARs.

3.5.5.2.3.3.5. Determine if back orders exist for requirements supported by the ARs. If so, the ARs may not be needed since the back orders may be part of the re-order level stock due-out segment.

3.5.5.2.3.3.6. Adjust ARs in the CSIS as needed to ensure that budget projections are accurate. No corresponding action is required in the buy computation.

3.5.5.2.4. Procedures for including ARs in the D062 system are:

3.5.5.2.4.1. The item manager enters ARs in the future quarter in which the materiel is required. The requirement should be identified at least LT in advance of the projected need date. The item manager should assume that the needed assets can be procured and delivered within the LT and that the materiel will be issued in the same quarter that the need date falls.

3.5.5.2.4.2. If a requester identifies special requirement that needs to be supported within the LT, the quarter in which the customer needs the materiel still governs the AR placement. If the wholesale stock assets are greater than the ROL, the item manager enters in the "need" quarter an AR up to the quantity that equals the difference between the wholesale stock assets and the ROL. For this purpose, the D062 computation worksheet displays the wholesale stock assets as "Assets Used in the Comp."

3.5.5.2.4.3. If the ARs fall within LT need, and the AR quantity would cause the re-order level to be greater than the wholesale stock assets, the item manager enters the AR in the quarter in which the PLT ends. If the number of months in the lead time are divisible by 3 (that is, if the LT ends on the last day of a quarter), the item manager enters the AR in the quarter immediately following the end of the LT.

3.5.5.2.4.4. Once ARs have been file maintained into the D062 master record, there should be no need to shift them between quarters, unless the expected issue quarter changes. QRs correctly positioned for the D062 buy computation are also correctly positioned for the D062 CSIS simulation.

3.5.5.2.4.5. The only circumstances requiring a file maintenance action to change an existing AR is a change in the requirement itself. Conditions that could cause such a change are cancellation or delay of a special project (e.g., a modification project) or the MDR has increased enough to meet the total requirement on the item.

3.5.5.2.4.6. If the special requirement for which the additives are developed is a "one-time" or non-recurring requirement, the using activity should be advised to use non-recurring type requisitions. If the using activity submits requisitions coded recurring R, the item manager subtracts the demands from the sales and transfers, and adds them to the nonrecurring demands using a file maintenance form or KEYPLUS.

3.5.5.2.4.7. ARs are not intended to retain assets, prevent termination notices, produce early buy notices or to support any other situation that does not represent anticipated demands.

3.5.5.3. Applications. An application is any identifiable end item in which a consumable item is installed. An application can be an aircraft, a missile, some other vehicle, an equipment item or assembly, or a recoverable spare part. D062 includes an application edit table that serves as a reference point to assign the MIECs to individual items, and for determining which items may defer disposal of excess assets. Chapter 5 provides detailed information on MIECs and deferred disposal codes.

3.6. System Outputs. D062 produces two categories of output: files passed to other data systems, and products and reports that are distributed to item managers, ALC OPRs and analysts, the HQ AFMC OPR, and ALC management.

3.6.1. D062 produces the following output interfaces during each computation processing cycle:

3.6.1.1. The interrogation by reclamation application passes on request to the D067 system and identifies, by master stock number, each item that applies to an application on the reclamation list.

3.6.1.2. D062 passes special support SC&D levels weekly to the D035A, D035K and D034A system when the stock fund credit indicator, MRQ, AQLT, or support level had changed since the previous cycle, or if the control level varies by 10 percent or more from the previous cycle.

3.6.1.3. The ISSP requirements interrogation data file passes weekly to the D067 and J023 system and identifies items with a buy or data level notice quantities valued at more than $50.

3.6.1.4. The consolidated EOQ master file passes weekly to D034A and D035A and identifies data needed for the automated redistribution processes.

3.6.1.5. The base excess transactions file passes after each monthly cycle to D043 through M024. D043 uses the file to request a one-time report of base excess assets from retail customers.

3.6.1.6. The ISSP excess/requirements data file passes quarterly to D067 system and identifies item quantities that represent either materiel requirements or an offer of excess assets.

3.6.1.7. The Defense Logistics Information System (DLIS) Data File passes several transactions to D043 through M024. D043 may pass the data to DLIS.

3.6.1.7.1. The zero demands items file passes once a year, after the 30 September cycle, to D043 and identifies items that had no demands, ARs, due-ins, due outs, or wholesale supply requirements, and have been in D062 for at least 3 years. D043 identifies these items to the Defense Inactive Item Program.

3.6.1.7.2. The DLIS file includes positive and negative interrogation replies, which respond to requests for data on items that will transfer to the DLA.

3.6.1.7.3. The DLIS file also identifies items with SMGCs and stock fund credit indicators that changed since the last processing cycle.

3.6.1.7.4. Table 3.2 identifies other tape files that D062 produces for internal or specialized use.

3.6.2. Output Products and Reports. In addition to the output tape files described above, D062 produces the following output products weekly, quarterly, or as requested. ALCs should retain a history of these products as specified by current Air Force records retention policy. The product control number (PCN) appears in parentheses.

3.6.2.1. Executive Management Summary Report, Parts I through VI (D062-01A-WC-MP7) reflects ALC totals and provides factors relevant to ALC workload, item status, and activity. The ALC and HQ AFMC OPRs review this product to detect unfavorable trends and determine any corrective action. This report includes the following information: Item counts include family master and bachelor items.

3.6.2.1.1. Part I, *Analysis of Action Notices,* which provides an ALC listing of items as follows:

3.6.2.1.1.1. Buy Notices. The number of buy notices (current and repeats) and dollar value, by SMGC, and the total ALC item count and dollar value of all buys.

3.6.2.1.1.2. Current Notices. The number of current buy notices and the dollar value, by SMGC, and the total and dollar value of all current buys.

3.6.2.1.1.3. First through Ninth or More Repeats. Each line entry represents the number of repeat buy notices and dollar value, by SMGC, and the total item count and dollar value of all repeat buys under each entry.

3.6.2.1.1.4. Data Level Notices. The number of data level notices and dollar value, by SMGC, and the total item count and dollar value.

3.6.2.1.1.5. Termination Notices. The number of termination notices and dollar value, by SMGC, and the total item count and dollar value of all termination notices. The repeat termination entry is the number of repeat termination notices and dollar value, by SMGC, and the total item count and dollar value of all repeat termination notices.

3.6.2.1.1.6. Level Change to IM. The number of items by SMGC, with a stock fund credit indicator change or a 10 percent variation to the control level and a count of items with level changes. The system reports all items semiannually on the semiannual March and September computations.

3.6.2.1.1.7. Computed Items. The number of items, by SMGC, that D062 computed during the processing cycle.

3.6.2.1.1.8. Exception Items. The number of items, by SMGC, with suspense code X and therefore require special handling. Table 3.5 describes these items.

3.6.2.1.1.9. Suspended Items. The number of items with suspense code S and therefore precludes a computation. Table 3.1 describes these items.

3.6.2.1.1.10. Total EOQ Items. The number of items in the system, by SMGC. This also includes subtotals of master (I&S groups), family (substitute items) and bachelor items by SMGC.

3.6.2.1.1.11. VSL. This entry represents the dollar value of the computed VSL requirement on all items.

3.6.2.1.2. Part II, File Status. This report provides, for each computed and exception item and each element of data defined under computed and exception items: a bachelor/master item count by SMGC, a total count of all bachelor/master items, a separate count of bachelor and master (I&S groups) items, and the total count of the bachelor or master items for each element.

3.6.2.1.2.1. Computed Items. This is a count of items that computes requirements during the processing cycle. This count is a summary of all of the following segments:

3.6.2.1.2.1.1. VSL. A count of items with assets that do not equal or exceed the computed VSL.

3.6.2.1.2.1.2. Lead Time (LT). A count of items with assets above the VSL, but not above the computed LT requirement.

3.6.2.1.2.1.3. Optimum Position. A count of items with assets above the data level, but less than the AAO, and no terminable DIAs.

3.6.2.1.2.1.4. Economic Retention. A count of items with assets above AAO, but less than the retention level, and no deferred disposal code.

3.6.2.1.2.1.5. Above Retention Level. A count of items having assets above the computed retention level and without deferred disposal codes.

3.6.2.1.2.1.6. With Deferred Disposal Code. A count of items with assets above the retention level and either a deferred disposal or contingency code.

3.6.2.1.2.1.7. Data Level. A count of items with assets above ROL but less than the data level.

3.6.2.1.2.1.8. Above Termination Level (TL). A count of items with assets above the computed TL.

3.6.2.1.2.1.9. With Terminable Due-ins. A count of items with DIAs above the TL.

3.6.2.1.2.2. Exception Items. This entry is a count of items that receive special handling during the processing cycle due to selected codes. Items included in this count do not appear in the computed or suspended item counts. The exception codes included in this count are:

3.6.2.1.2.2.1. Disposal. This counts only bachelor items.

3.6.2.1.2.2.2. Obsolete. This counts only bachelor items.

3.6.2.1.2.2.3. Use Until Exhausted. Count includes bachelor and master items.

3.6.2.1.2.2.4. Reference. Count includes bachelor and master items.

3.6.2.1.2.2.5. Insurance. Count includes bachelor and master items.

3.6.2.1.2.2.6. Contingency. Count includes bachelor and master items.

3.6.2.1.2.3. Suspended Items. A count of bachelor and master items that were in error and were not computed, or were handled as an exception. If any I&S stock number has the following errors, the system bypasses the entire family, prints an exception message, and adds one to the item count for the I&S group:

3.6.2.1.2.3.1. Missing Data Elements. Count includes bachelor and master items with suspense code S.

3.6.2.1.2.3.2. Monthly Rate Exceeds Field. Count includes bachelor and master items with an MDR too large to handle.

3.6.2.1.2.3.3. Negative Usage. Count of NSNs with returns that exceed demands.

3.6.2.1.2.3.4. Error in Order of Use. Count of master items with the family trail out of sequence.

3.6.2.1.2.3.5. Commingled ERRC/PSC. Count of master items having an ERRC code or procurement source code not compatible with D062 logic.

3.6.2.1.2.3.6. Commingled Unit of Measure. Count of master items varying units of measure assigned within the family grouping.

3.6.2.1.2.3.7. Families with SA dummy as master. count of security assistance dummy records (i.e., those with "SA dummy" in the noun of the master record).

3.6.2.1.2.3.8. Master Coded as Obsolete, Disposal, or Unsuitable. Count of masters with special codes OBA or DSP or with a numeric parts preference code.

3.6.2.1.2.3.9. Family More Than 30 Items. Count of I&S family groupings with more than 30 members.

3.6.2.1.3. Part III. This report displays several counts of items with special codes and other significant characteristics. Separate columns display counts by SMGC, I&S family group master stock numbers, and bachelor items and summary columns. If one or more member of a family grouping has one of the special characteristics below, the entire family is included in the I&S group column:

3.6.2.1.3.1. Delete. Count of all items coded for deletion.

3.6.2.1.3.2. Disposal. Count of all items coded for disposal.

3.6.2.1.3.3. Obsolete. Count of all items coded as obsolete.

3.6.2.1.3.4. Unsuitable. Count of all items with numeric parts preference.

3.6.2.1.3.5. Insurance. Count of all insurance items.

3.6.2.1.3.6. Contingency. Count of all items coded contingency.

3.6.2.1.3.7. Use Until Exhausted. Count of all items coded use until exhausted.

3.6.2.1.3.8. Deferred Disposal. Count of all items with deferred disposal codes.

3.6.2.1.3.9. New. Count of all new items.

3.6.2.1.3.10. MYP Code. Count of NSNs with multiple year procurement (MYP) codes.

3.6.2.1.3.11. Reference. Count of all items with reference codes.

3.6.2.1.3.12. History Control. Count of all items with 1-year history control codes.

3.6.2.1.3.13. Retention Level Factor (less than 15). Count of all items coded with other than blank or 15 in the retention level factor field. A 15 year factor is standard.

3.6.2.1.3.14. Additive (quantitative) Requirements Quantity. Count of all items with ARs.

3.6.2.1.3.15. Type Computation A. Count of all items under computation type A (DLM).

3.6.2.1.3.16. Type Computation B. Count of all items under computation type B.

3.6.2.1.3.17. Type Computation C. Count of all items under computation type C.

3.6.2.1.3.18. Initial Zero Demand Items. Count of all items that have been in the system for 3 years, do not report any demands over the past 2 years, and have no stock due out or ARs. The repeat zero demand items entry is the number of items that have more than one previous semiannual report.

3.6.2.1.3.19. Family Consists of 1-5 Items. Count of I&S groupings with a maximum of 5 items in the family.

3.6.2.1.3.20. Family Consists of 6-10 Items. Count of I&S groupings with a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 10 items in the family.

3.6.2.1.3.21. Family Consists of 11-30 Items. Count of I&S groupings with a minimum of 11 and a maximum of 30 items in the family.

3.6.2.1.4. Parts IV, V, and VI. These parts are identical in format and contents to parts I, II, and III, respectively, except that parts IV through VI pertain to high intensity items (not included in parts I through III).

3.6.2.1.5. The system produces the Executive Management Summary Report, Parts I through VI (A-D062-02A-WC-MP7) weekly for the ALC OPR, ALC management, and the item manager. Formats and contents are the same as A-D062.-01A-WC-MP7, except data are summarized by FSC than by ALC.

3.6.2.1.6. The system produces the Executive Management Summary Report, Parts I through VI (A-D062-03A-WC-MP7) weekly for the ALC OPR, ALC management, and the item manager. Formats and contents are the same as A-D062.-01A-WC-MP7, except data are summarized by MMAC instead of by ALC.

3.6.2.2. The system produces the Manual File Maintenance Transaction Listing(A-D062-01B-WC-MP5) weekly to show the results of item manager file maintenance or J041 overlay. This listing is in stock number sequence within manager and shows the element of data changed, the data changed to, and the data changed from.

3.6.2.3. The system produces the EOQ Exception Listing, Parts I, II, and III(A-D062-01C-WC-MP5) weekly (except items with exception codes 35 and 46, which generate quarterly) for the item manager. This report displays erroneous, unmatched, and missing data. The item manager annotates this listing with corrective actions taken.

3.6.2.3.1. Part I of the listing displays, by manager code, all file maintenance and exceptions. Each item entry has an exception code number and phrase. The product displays all I&S fam-

ily members when exception code 35, 40, 41, 43, 45, or 46 applies. Table 3.4. displays exception code numbers, phrases, and corrective actions.

3.6.2.3.2. Part II of the exception listing displays all suspended items that have incomplete records (missing data elements such as noun, budget code, SMC, or estimated demands). The listing is in I&S stock number sequence, within manager code. The listing shows the suspended stock number in the actual stock number column. The Julian date and the applicable exception codes are also shown for each actual stock number suspended.

3.6.2.4. Part III is a printout of all family member (actual) stock numbers that report negative usage data (error code 48). The listing is in I&S stock number sequence, within manager code.

3.6.3. The system produces the Index of Actions and Dollar Value of Requirements (A-D062-01F-WC-MP7) weekly to show condensed information on buy, data level, and termination notices. It helps management define or isolate areas of repeated action and evaluate the effects of item activity and item manager workload. It provides each item manager the total quantity and value of buy, data level, and termination notices. The report is in sequence by MMAC/FSC, within manager code, and provides a list of quantities and values of items with buy, data level, or termination notices.

3.6.4. The system produces the EOQ Unserviceable Item Listing (A-D062-01H-WC-MP7) quarterly for the ALC OPR, ALC management, and the item manager. It provides the actual stock number, noun, unit price, condemnation factor, quantity, and dollar value of gross and net unserviceable assets. Management uses this product to identify items with unserviceable assets and plan a repair program, or start disposal action as necessary. It is in I&S stock number sequence, within manager, within IM ERRC.

3.6.5. The system produces the Depot Supply Requirements and Inventory Notice, Part I (A-D062-01J-WC-MP6) weekly for the ALC OPR, ALC management, and the item manager. It shows depot supply assets, requirements, and demands that pass the D062 edits. It is in I&S stock number sequence, within manager code. This report provides the actual stock number, IM, ERRC, unit of measure, the reporting wholesale supply accounts, and depot supply requirement and asset data that are either used or provided as information entries in the D062 computation.

3.6.5.1. Warehouse serviceable assets.

3.6.5.2. Depot levels, including special projects, VSL, order and shipping time, and one-half of maintenance precedence 1 through 4 requirements.

3.6.5.3. Recurring sales recorded from retail depot supply to the customer.

3.6.5.4. Nonrecurring sales recorded from retail depot supply to the customer.

3.6.5.5. Serviceable returns recorded as serviceable assets returned to wholesale depot supply from the Air Force bases.

3.6.5.6. Other serviceable returns recorded as serviceable assets returned to depot supply from maintenance customers, tenant organizations, and service contractors.

3.6.5.7. Frequency Demands. The frequencies posted to the actual stock number, based on customer requisitions.

3.6.5.8. Quarter Tally. The number of quarters in which demands were recorded, up to the number of quarters in the base period.

3.6.5.9. Account 09 asset quantity (memo entry only).

3.6.6. Depot Supply Requirements and Inventory Exception Notice, Part II (A-D062-01J-WC-MP6) follows Part I and lists the depot supply assets, requirements, and demands that failed the editing process. It is sequenced by manager, stock record account number, and stock number. The entire record is rejected if:

3.6.6.1. Any of the asset, level, sale, demand frequency, quarter tally, or serviceable fields are not numeric (exception code 62). When input is erroneous, the system uses the data currently posted to the EOQ master record.

3.6.6.2. The unit of measure is incompatible or cannot be converted to the unit of measure in the EOQ master record (exception code 61). When this occurs, both the EOQ master and the unconvertible unit of measure are displayed.

3.6.7. The system produces Management Control Notice (A-D062-01K-WC-MP7) quarterly for the ALC OPR and the item manager in I&S stock number sequence, within manager code. When the computation does not fall on the last day of the quarter, this report includes new items when the assets are greater than the estimated annual demands, and there are terminable DIAs. When the computation occurs on the last day of the quarter, this report lists all items, including new items, that have a special code, a history control code or ARs. An item may have one or more of the above conditions. Elements of data on this report include the special and history control codes; estimated annual demand rate; additive, on-hand, depot supply, in transit, due-in, and unserviceable assets; computable due-out assets; and 12 quarters of additives. ALC managers review and analyze data to decide if unfavorable trends exist and if action is required. Item managers review items with special-codes, and remove or change the codes when necessary.

3.6.8. The system produces the Repair Parts Kit Report (A-D062-01L-WC-MP7) quarterly or as required for the ALC OPRs or the product directorate kit monitors, and the item manager. The kit monitor and the item manager review this report to evaluate the parts kit program in respect to size, volume, and dollars. This report lists items in I&S master stock number sequence, within manager code. This report lists, by actual stock number, items designated as kits. It displays by I&S family member stock number the noun, unit price, total serviceable assets (including DIAs), average annual demands, dollar value of average annual demands, and special codes.

3.6.9. The system produces the Supply Management Grouping Code Reassignment Notice (A-D062-01M-WC-MP7) monthly and includes items with SMGCs that have changed. Part 1 is in I&S stock number sequence, within SMGC, within manager code. Part 2 is in I&S stock number sequence, within SMGC, within MMAC/FSC, within division. Part 3 shows the total items reassigned, by division.

3.6.10. The system produces either an initial or a repeat Buy Notice, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01P-WC-MP8), for each I&S master or bachelor item that computes a ROL deficit.

3.6.10.1. The Initial Buy Notice is output weekly to the item manager the first time an I&S master stock number computes a ROL deficit. The item manager reviews the notice for accuracy and takes any necessary corrective action. The “prior buy date” field is blank and the “buy flag” field contains a zero.

3.6.10.2. The first Repeat Buy Notice is output 60 days after D062 produces the initial buy notice, and every 30 days thereafter as long as the asset position remains equal to or less than the ROL.

The "prior buy date" indicates the date that D062 produced the initial buy notice or the most recent repeat buy notice. The initial "buy flag" value is one on the first repeat buy notice, and increases by one in each subsequent repeat buy notice. The item manager may suppress the 30-day repeat notices by flagging the buy notices, as explained in the file maintenance procedures. This precludes production of repeat notices through the ALT. Use of buy flags requires approval according to ALC instructions

3.6.11. The system produces the Data Level Notice, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01Q-WC-MP8) weekly for the item manager for each item with an expected ROL within the next 120 days, based on assets used in the computation being equal to or less than the computed data level. This product provides early identification of items in a potential buy position. The item manager reviews the data on the notice and takes corrective action if necessary. The notice includes the computed EOQ on the notice date.

3.6.11.1. A "processing date" field indicates when the wholesale stock assets first fell below the data level. A data flag indicates the number of notices the system has produced since the processing date. If the wholesale stock assets again exceed the data level, the data flag reverts to zero.

3.6.12. The system produces the Termination Notice, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01R-WC-MP8) weekly for items with DIAs above the TL. For family members, the I&S master item's TL is used. Only terminable DIAs are shown in the notice field. The system also produces termination notices for items with a numeric parts preference (unsuitable) code. D062 produces initial and repeat termination notices.

3.6.12.1. D062 produces an initial termination notice when reported assets are greater than the TL, and there are terminable due in assets. Terminable due in assets are undelivered on-order contract or on-order PR committed assets that, when added to on-hand assets, cause the total assets to exceed the TL. The system recommends a quantity to be considered for termination as follows:

3.6.12.1.1. SMGCs P and M items:

3.6.12.1.1.1. Gross termination quantity is the assets used in the computation, minus the sum of the re-order level plus the EOQ.

3.6.12.1.1.2. If the computation includes PR on-order assets the committed termination quantity is the PR on-order quantity or the gross termination quantity, whichever is smaller. D062 produces a termination notice entitled "Termination/Committed" for the committed termination quantity.

3.6.12.1.1.3. If the computation includes obligated on-order assets (on contract), the obligated termination quantity is the obligated on-order quantity, or the remainder of the gross termination quantity minus the committed on-order quantity, whichever is smaller. If the obligated termination quantity dollar value (quantity times actual unit price) is greater than $2,000, D062 produces a termination notice entitled "Termination/Obligated" for the obligated termination quantity. Terminations with a value of less that $2,000 are not considered economical and the system does not produce a notice.

3.6.12.2. SMGC T items:

3.6.12.2.1. If the computation includes PR on-order assets, the system compares the PR on-order quantity to the gross termination quantity. If the PR on-order quantity is greater than the gross termination quantity, the PR termination quantity is 0. If the PR on order is equal to

or less than the gross termination quantity, the PR termination quantity is the PR on-order quantity, and the system computes a termination notice entitled "Termination/Committed." D062 does not print a termination notice when the value of the terminable on contract assets is less than $2,000.

3.6.12.2.2. If the computation includes obligated on-order assets, the obligated termination quantity is computed as follows. If the PR on-order quantity is greater than the gross termination quantity, the obligated termination quantity is 0. Otherwise, the system computes the obligated termination quantity as it does for SMGCs P and M items, and produces a termination notice entitled "Termination/Obligated" for this quantity. D062 does not compute partial terminations for SMGC T items.

3.6.12.2.3. D062 automatically produces termination notices for items with obsolete assets (OBA), use until exhausted (UTE) codes, or disposal codes (DSP), and recommends termination for all on-order assets. This notice repeats weekly, rather than every 30 days as noted below.

3.6.12.2.4. Repeat Termination Notice. D062 produces a repeat termination notice every 30 days as long as the asset position remains above the computed TL and the terminable DIAs are reported. Each repeat termination notice shows the previous notice date. A termination flag field notes the number of termination notices the system has produced to date (including the original notice).

3.6.12.2.5. D062 does not recommend termination of quantities bought under the MYP concept, unless on-order assets cause the wholesale stock assets to be greater than the adjusted retention level. Chapter 6 explains MYP procedures.

3.6.12.2.6. The item manager may suppress termination notices through the ALT by assigning a termination flag to an item. ALC supervisors review the justification for the termination flag and approve its use.

3.6.12.2.7. Termination notices include a field that indicates the date of the last termination notice. If D062 produces a subsequent termination notice, and the termination flag field is zero (indicating it is not a repeat notice), additional termination action may be necessary. In this case, the item manager reviews the termination notice as if it were an initial notice and takes subsequent termination action if necessary.

3.6.13. D062 produces the Interrogation Reply, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01S-WC-MP8) weekly for the ALC OPR and the item manager whenever one of these users generates an internal item interrogation. The system produces internal reply notices for each I&S family member when the entire family computes a buy, data level, or termination notice. The purpose of this automatic reply is to ensure that the item manager has a complete picture of each family member before starting any management action. D062 also produces this report for items suspended due to negative usage.

3.6.14. D062 produces the Interrogation Gain of Prime, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01S-WC-MP8) weekly for the item manager who will manage items transferred from another ALC. This report includes all members of the I&S family being transferred. This type interrogation overrides any interrogation against one of the family members.

3.6.15. D062 produces the Interrogation, Application or Manager(A-D062-01T-WC-MP8) weekly for the item manager. This report includes each item that correlates to an interrogation by application or manager.

3.6.16. D062 produces the Pending Decapitalization Notice (A-D062-01U-WC-MP8) weekly to notify the item manager of items transferring to the DLA within the next 30 days.

3.6.17. Initial Decapitalization Notice (A-D062-01V-WC-MP8). A weekly product that notifies the item manager of items scheduled for transfer to DLA.

3.6.18. Application Data (A-D062-01W-WC-MP8). Provides the item manager with a listing of application data for each NSN.

3.6.19. Application Data for Equipment Specialist Review (A-D062-02W-WC-MP8). A two part listing in equipment specialist code sequence. This product advises the equipment specialist to review an item that has produced a buy or data notice, and the last equipment specialist review was more than 1 year ago. Part I contains application data for the stock numbers in part II. Part II shows all NSNs by equipment specialist code. The system does not produce this notice if the item is coded with permanent essentiality codes.

3.6.20. Transfer of Prime, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01X-WC-MP8). A weekly product that advises the item manager of items that have transferred to another ALC, to DLA, or to another service.

3.6.21. Change of Category, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01Y-WC-MP8). Advises the item manager of an ERRC code change that reclassifies items as recoverable (ERRC XD2). The item manager reviews this notice and prepares to transfer the item to the recoverable item manager. ALCs management develops local procedures to ensure that items transfer to the gaining item manager in a supportable position.

3.6.22. PSC Changed to, LP, or OSSF, EOQ Computation Notice (A-D062-01Z-WC-MP8) is a weekly product that advises the item manager when a stock list transaction changes the procurement source code, local manufacture code, local purchase code, or other service stock fund code. The item manager keeps this product on file.

3.6.23. Application Master List (A-D062-A01-WC-MPB). Lists by stock number all application data.

3.6.24. Application Interrogation Listing (A-D062-A02-WC-MPA). Shows all of the items that are components of an application designation undergoing interrogation.

3.6.25. Table Error and Posting Notice (A-D062-A03-WC-MPE). Shows the action taken after the ALC OPR had submitted a mass change transaction to update the application edit table.

3.6.26. Application Table Edit Print (A-D062-A05-WC-MPG). Displays the current Application Edit Table.

3.6.27. DECAP (Decapitalization) Index of Actions by Item Manager (A-D062-A06-WC-MP7). Provides a listing of outstanding decapitalization actions.

3.6.28. Summary DECAP Index of Actions by Item Manager (A-D062-A07-WC-MP7). Provides a summary listing of each item manager's outstanding decapitalization actions.

3.6.29. DECAP Index of Actions by Type (A-D062-A08-WC-MP7). Provides a listing of outstanding decapitalization action notices, sorted by type of notice.

3.6.30. Essentiality Code Analysis Report (A-D062-003-H3-MHB). A quarterly product that shows the HQ AFMC OPR the number of items with various essentiality codes, by ALC.

3.6.31. DLM Computation Data List (A-D062.-L6L-WQ-VWQ). Quarterly list, by NSN within manager code, that shows rates, application data, and programs used in DLM computation.

3.6.32. DLM Projection List (A-D062.-L8L-WQ-VWQ. A quarterly list, by NSN within manager code, that shows DLM computation results by quarter.

3.6.33. Application File Maintenance Transactions (A-D062.-L9L-WQ-VWQ). A quarterly listing, by NSN within manager code, that displays all file maintenance transactions against the application master file.

3.6.34. Periodic Processing Products. The following products run quarterly or as requested. These include manager interrogations and revised implied shortage factors and PPRs.

3.6.34.1. Management Interrogations. D062 provides ALC managers with the capability to interrogate the system weekly and obtain data for various management purposes. The combined total of the following transaction types may not exceed 100 during any one weekly processing cycle:

3.6.34.1.1. Interrogation by Manager Designator. This interrogation produces an EOQ Computation Notice for all items for a specific manager. See Table 3.3, format A. The ALC OPR oversees and regulates the number of interrogations processed.

3.6.34.1.2. Interrogations by Application. D062 does not produce duplicate EOQ notices when more than one interrogation affects an item; for example, the system does not produce a manager designator interrogation and an application interrogation for the same item.

3.6.34.1.3. Interrogation by Reclamation Application. The ALC product directorate reclamation monitor starts these interrogations when data are required on items related to an application for which a reclamation project has been established. See Table 3.3, format B.

3.6.34.1.4. Freeze Code Transaction/Interroga-tion Value Exception Listings. These products provide the appropriate ALC OPR with listings of input interrogation values that did not produce the required output or master file update. The OPR corrects the transactions, if necessary, and reinputs them during a subsequent cycle. Products include:

3.6.34.1.4.1. Invalid Values List (A-D062-A04-WC-MPF, Part I). Lists input transactions that did not contain a valid transaction code in position 17 on the transaction image, or a valid application freeze code in position 16.

3.6.34.1.4.2. Values in Excess of the Maximum (200) (A-D062-A04-WC-MPF, Part II). Lists input transactions not processed because they exceed the 200 values that D062 can accommodate during a single cycle.

3.6.34.1.4.3. Values Unmatched in the EOQ Master (A-D062-A04-WC-MPF, Part III). Lists input transactions not processed because the EOQ master file did not contain an application or item manager code.

3.6.34.2. Rates and Factors. HQ AFMC provides each ALC a quarterly tape (EOQ/CSIS table master) that contains implied shortage factors, PPRs, EOQ factors, and other types of records.

3.6.34.3. File Creation and Update. The HQ AFMC OPR creates or updates the file quarterly, using formats C through H in Table 3.3. This action generates two listings in addition to the tape file:

3.6.34.3.1. EOQ Control Data Listing. (A-D062-X2A-HC-MHC) Shows all records on the EOQ/CSIS table master tape after the create/update cycle is run. On receipt of the tape file, the ALC OPR releases it for input to the next processing cycle, or makes any additional updates to accommodate ALCs data. The same formats (C-H) apply for ALC updates, and the system produces the same output listings as PCN A-D062-X2B-IA-MIA and A-D062-X2A-MIA, respectively.

3.6.34.3.2. EOQ Control Data Change List. (A-D062-X2B- HC-MHC) Displays input data. On a creation cycle, it displays all records on the file; on an update cycle, it shows only changes.

Figure 3.1. Incoming Data Flow.

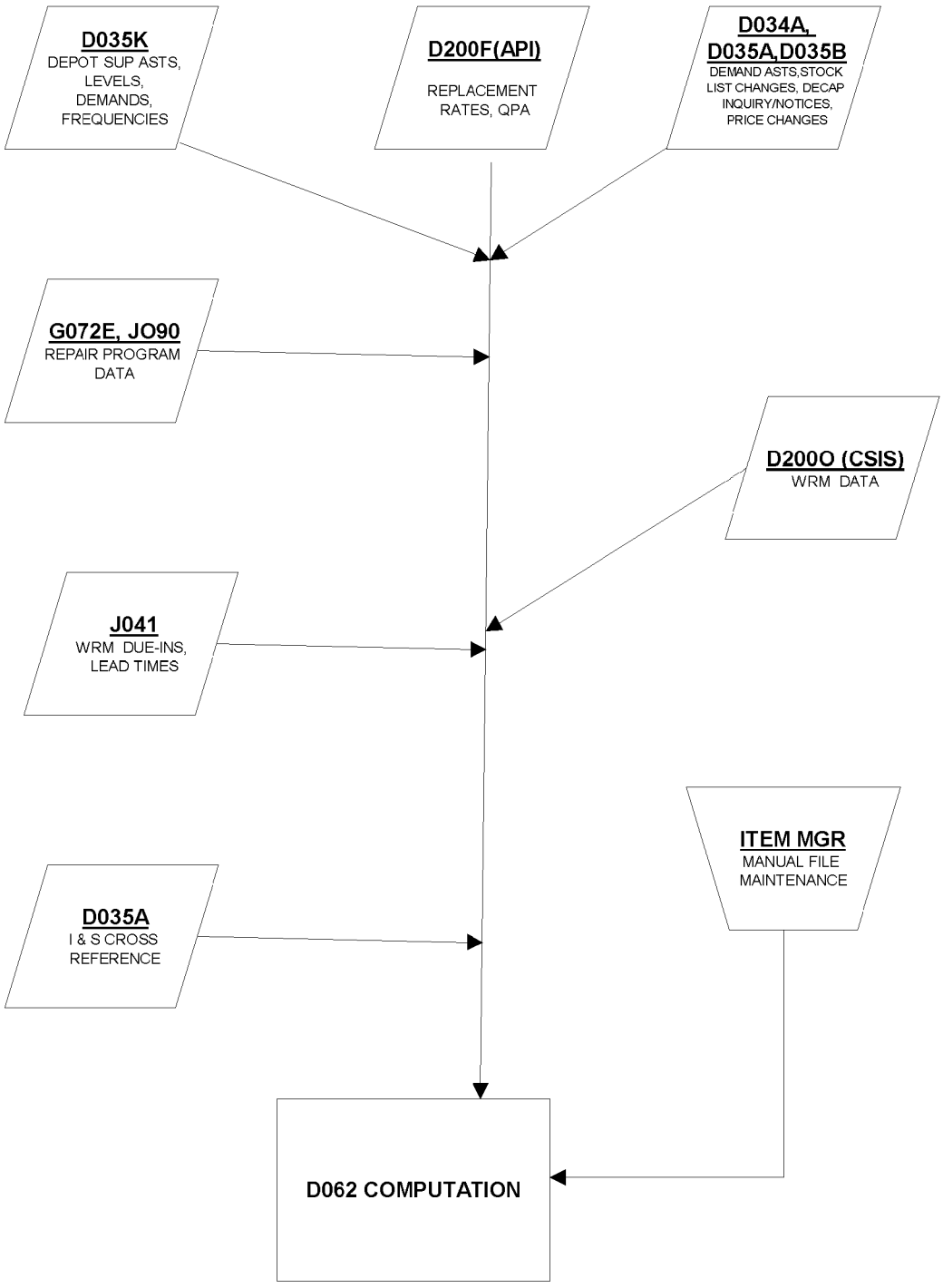


Figure 3.2. Outgoing Data Flow.

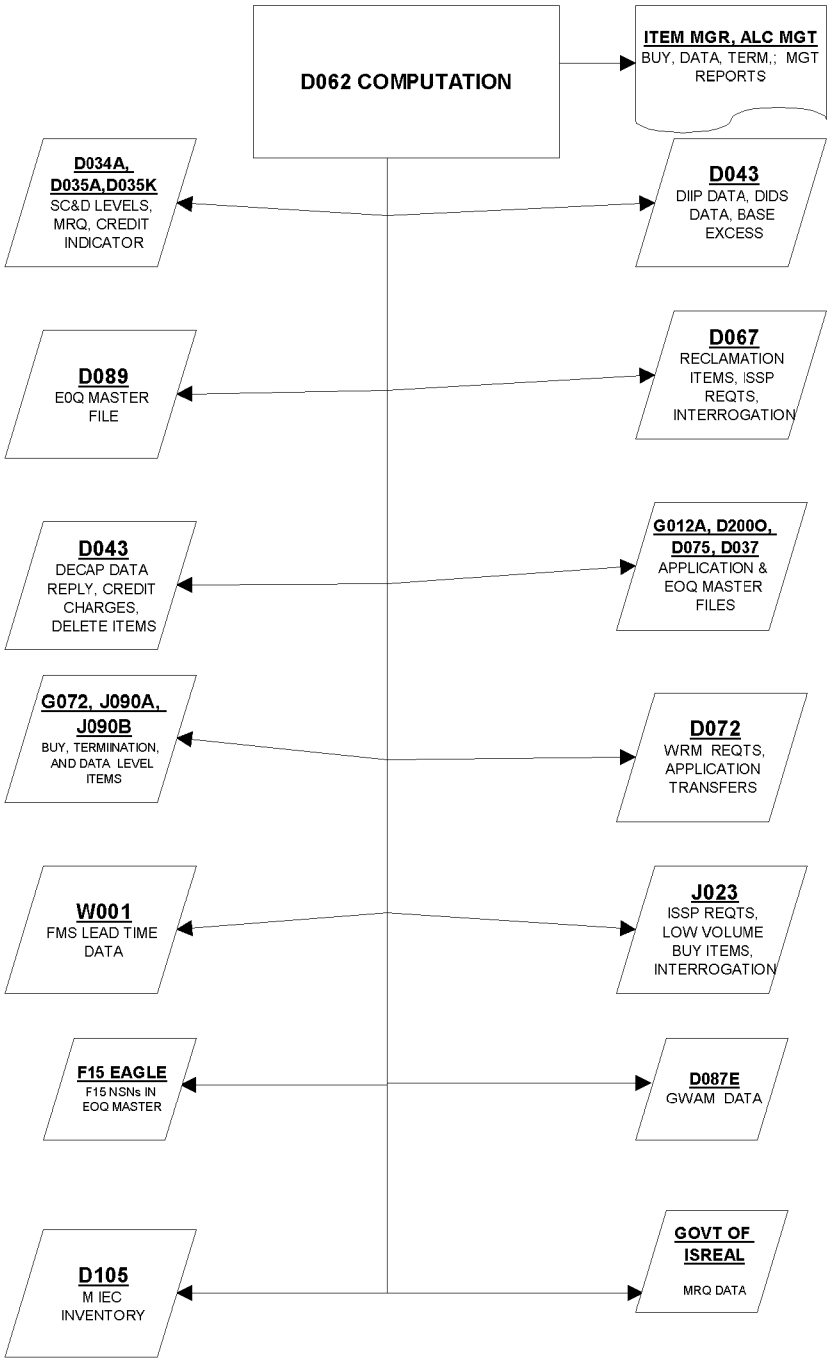


Table 3.1. Suspense Code Processing.

Suspense Code (Posn 102)	Special Code (Posn 104)	Other Code or Indicator	Type Item	Bachelor (B), Master (M), or Sub (S)	Weekly or Monthly Comp?	Remarks
S			Missing element; expired decapitalization date	B, M, S	No	When one family member carries this suspense code, the entire family is suspended.
T			Error in order of use	M, S	No	When one family member carries this suspense code, the entire family is suspended.
X		E in Posn 105	Commingled ERRCs	M, S	No	If the code is not N or P, the entire family is suspended.
X		D in Posn 103	Delete	B, M	No	The D034A or D035A master record does not process, therefore all data have been deleted and computation is not possible.
X		D in Posn 103	Delete	S	Yes	A computation is possible for the remaining family items when a subitem is coded for deletion.
X		R in Posn 103	Reference	B, M	No	Computation is not possible since data are not available for reference items.
X		R in Posn 103	Reference	S	Yes	A computation is possible for the remaining family members when a subitem is coded for reference.

X			Commingled unit of measure	M, S	No	When the unit of measure is not convertible, the entire family is suspended.
X		SA dummy	In SA dummy	M, S	See remarks	When a family member has “SA dummy” in the noun and no other suspense code applies, the system computes the remaining family members. When the family member has “SA dummy” in the noun the entire family is suspended with no computation.
X			Negative usage	B, M, S	No	When a family member reports more serviceable returns than demands, or negative demands based on posted transactions, the entire family is suspended and there is no computation. The same applies to bachelor items.
X			Family exceeds 30 members	M	No	The system cannot maintain family groupings with more than 30 members.
X			Family has no master	M	No	No computation is possible when the family is incomplete.

X	C		Contingency	B, M	See remarks	When a family master carries a contingency code, the additive and depot supply level requirements accumulate to a retention level requirement. The same accumulation applies to bachelor items. A single family member should not carry a contingency code.
	D		Disposal	B, M, S	See remarks	When a family master carries a disposal code, the entire family is suspended. When a bachelor item carries a contin-gency code it is suspended. When one or more family members carry a disposal code, the requirements - but not the assets - accumulate to the family master for computation.

X	I		Insurance	B, M	See remarks	When a family master carries an insurance code, the additive and depot supply level requirements accumulate to a retention level requirement. The same accumulation applies to bachelor items. A single family member should not carry an insurance code.
	M	Julian date in estimated demand rate field		M	Yes	When the family demand rate is equal to or exceeds the rate that applied before a family member was removed, or if Julian date is older than one year, the system deletes the M code and places zeroes in the estimated demands field.

	N	Esti-mated demands in the demand rate field.		B, M	Yes	The system computes according to actual demand rates, stock due-outs, levels, and additive requirements. The new item code (N) remains until 2 years have elapsed since recording the first recurring demand, or until the average annual demands are equal to or greater than estimated annual demands.
		Numeric Parts Prefer-ence	Unsuitable	B, M	See remarks	When one or more family member car-ries a numeric parts preference code, the requirements - but not the assets - accumulate to the family master.
		"NC" in the NIIN	Noncatalogued item	B, M	Yes	The system will compute these items if data are available. However, no excess output notice is produced since the item is too new for disposal action.
X		Numeric Parts Prefer-ence		B, M	No	If a bachelor or family master car-ries a numeric parts preference code, the system suspends the item or the family and does not compute require-ments

		S in 101	Inventory freeze	B, M, S	Yes	The system performs a computation, but will not produce a buy or data level notice until the freeze code is removed.
X	U		Use until exhausted	B, M	Y	Excludes only from the buy and data level notice.
X	X		Obsolete	B, M, S	Y	Excludes only from the buy and data level notice.

Table 3.2. D062 Output Products.

Product Control No.	Title	Medium	Frequency	No. of Cys	Recipients	Remarks
A-D062.-003-H3-MMB	Essentiality Code Analysis Report	Printout	Quarterly	1	AFMC/LGI	Shows the number of items with various essentiality codes
A-D062.-01A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary Report, Parts I and IV	Printout	4 per month	AR	AFMC/LGI, ALC/FM_	Provides total ALC item and dollar summaries for selected conditions, by SMGC. Part IV is for high intensity items; part I is for all other items.
A-D062.-01A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary, Parts II and V	Printout	4 per month	AR	AFMC/LGI, ALC/FM	Provides further breakout of the computed, exception, and suspended categories summarized in part I. Item counts only, by SMGC and by bachelor and I&S groups. Part V is for high intensity items only; part II is for all other items.
A-D062.-01A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary, Parts III and VI	Printout	4 per month	AR	AFMC/LGI, ALC/FM	Provides breakout of items with special codes. Item counts only. Sorted by SMGC, by bachelor and I&S groups. Part VI is for high intensity items only. Part III is for all other items.
A-D062.-02A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary Report, Parts I and IV	Printout	4 per month	AR	AFMC/LGI	Provides total ALC item and dollar summaries for selected conditions, by FSC. Part IV is for high intensity items. Part I is for all other items.

A-D062.-02A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary Report, Parts II and IV	Printout	4 per month	AR	AFMC/LGI	Provides further breakout of the computed, exception, and suspended categories summarized in part I. Item counts only, by FSC and by bachelor and I&S groups. Part V is for high intensity items only. Part II is for all other items.
A-D062.-02A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary Report, Parts III and VI	Printout	4 per month	AR	AFMC/LGI	Provides breakout of specially coded items. Item counts only. Sorted by FSC, by bachelor and I&S groups. Part VI is for high intensity items only. Part III is for all other items.
A-D062.-03A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary Report, Parts III And VI	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides total ALC item and dollar summaries for selected conditions, by MMC. Part VI is for high intensity items. Part III is for all other items.
A-D062.-03A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary Report, Parts I and IV	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides further breakout of the computed, exception, and suspended categories summarized in part I. Item counts only, by MMC and by bachelor and I&S groups. Part VI is for high intensity items only. Part I is for all other items.

A-D062.-03A-WC-MP7	Executive Management Summary Report, Parts II and V	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides breakout of specially coded items. Item counts only. Sorted by MMC, by bachelor and I&S groups. Part V is for high intensity items only. Part II is for all other items.
A-D062.-01B-WC-MP6	Manual File Maintenance Transaction Listing	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of the file maintenance posted during a processing cycle.
A-D062.-01C-WC-MP5	EOQ Exception Listing Parts I, II, and III	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of rejected manila file maintenance actions, suspended, or exception items.
A-D062.-01F-WC-MP7	Index of Actions and Dollar Value of Requirements Actions	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of items in buy, data level, or termination position.
A-D062.-01H-WC-MP7	EOQ Unserviceable Item Listing	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of items having reparable assets, and their dollar value.
A-D062.-01J-WC-MP6	Depot Supply Requirements & Inventory Notice, Part I	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Part I provides a listing of depot supply assets, requirements, and demands input by D035K. Part II provides the IMS with a listing of depot supply assets, requirements, and demands input by the D035K system.
A-D062.-01J-WC-MP6	Depot Supply Requirements & Inventory Notice, Part II	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of D035K input records containing erroneous data.

A-D062.-01K-WC-MP7	Management Control Notice	Printout	4 per month	AR	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of all items with special codes, history control codes, or additive requirements. Except on the last cycle of the quarter, the product lists only new items that have due-in assets and total assets greater than estimated demands.
A-D062.-01L-WC-MP7	Repair Parts Kits Report	Printout	Quarterly or as required	AR	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS and kit monitor with a listing of kit items with special codes and with an annual buy requirement greater than $2500.
A-D062.-01M-WC-MP7	Supply Management Group Code Reassignment Notice, Parts I and II	Printout	Monthly	1	ALC/FM	Part I provides the IMS with a list of stock numbers undergoing SMGC reassignment. Part II provides the same list to the division chief.
A-D062.-0P-WC- MP8	EOQ Buy Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a record of data required to initiate a purchase request.
A-D062.-01P-WC-MP8	Initial DECAP Plus DECAP Buy Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Notifies the IMS that procurement actions are needed to ensure a full pipeline on the ETD.
A-D062.-01P-WC-MP8	DECAP Buy Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Notifies the IMS that an item has com-puted a buy requirement since the initial decapitalization - notice.
A-D062.-01P-WC-MP8	Repeat DECAP Buy Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Generates when no buy action was initiated within 30 days of the initial buy notice.

A-D062.-01Q-WC-MP8	EOQ Data Level Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a record of data advising that procurement action will be necessary within 120 days.
A-D062.-01R-WC-MP8	EOQ Termination Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a record that advises reduction or termination of due-in assets.
A-D062.-01R-WC-MP8	Initial DECAP Plus DECAP Termination Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Advises the IMS that termination is required before the ETD.
A-D062.-01R-WC-MP8	DECAP Termination Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Advises the IMS that an item has computed a termination quantity since the initial decapitalization notice.
A-D062.-01R-WC-MP8	Repeat DECAP Term Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Advises the IMS that no termination action was initi-ated during the past 30 days.
A-D062.-01S-WC-MP8	EOQ Interrogation Notice or Interrogation Gain/Prime	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IM with requested data on interrogated items, and automatically provides data on items gained through transfer of prime management responsibility.
A-D062.-01T-WC-MP8	EOQ Interrogation Notice: By Application, or Manager	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a record of data for each item that correlates to an interrogated application or manager designator.
A-D062.-1U-WC-MP8	EOQ Pending DECAP Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with worksheet data on items scheduled to transfer to the DLA or another service within 30 days.

A-D062.-01V-WC-MP8	EOQ Initial DECAP Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IM with worksheet data when an item is identified for decapitalization and transfer to the DLA or to another service.
A-D062.-01W-WC-MP8	EOQ Application Data Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a list of application data for each stock number printed on a computation work-sheet.
A-D062.-02W-WC-MP8	EOQ Application Data for ES Review Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the ES with a list of application data for items in a buy or data level position.
A-D062.-01X-WC-MP8	EOQ Transfer of Prime Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with worksheet data on items that have transferred to another ALC, to the DLA, or to another service.
A-D062.-01Y-WC-MP8	EOQ Change of Category Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides manage-ment data to be used in the gaining requirements system when a consumable item undergoes an ERRC change.
A-D062.-01Z-WC-MP8	EOQ Notice: PSC Changed to LM, LP, or OSSF	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides management data when an item undergoes a procurement source code change.
A-D062.-A01-WC-MPA	Application Master List	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of application data for a given NSN.
A-D062.-A02-WC-MPA	Application Interrogation List	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a list of items that are components of a given application designator.
A-D062.-A01-WC-MPB	Application Master List	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Provides the IMS with a listing of application data for a stock number.

A-D062.-A03-WC-MPE	Table Error and Posting Notice	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Displays file maintenance transactions taken against the Application Edit Table.
A-D062.-A04-WC-MPF	Application/ Manager Interrogation Value Exception Parts List, Parts I, II, and III	Printout	AR	AR	ALC/FM	Provides management with a list of exceptions that relate to interrogation by application, manager, and reclamation items, or to application freeze code updates; part I list erroneous input data, part II lists trans-actions that exceed the maximum allowed to be input, and part III lists applications and managers that do not match records in the EOQ master file.
A-D062.-A05-WC-MPG	Application Table Edit Print	Printout	AR	AR	ALC/FM	Provides management with a list of the current application edit table.
A-D062.-A06-WC-MP7	DECAP Index of Actions by IMS	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	A list of decapitalization action notices by manager.
A-D062.-A07-WC-MP7	Summary DECAP Index of Action by IMS	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Summary of all indices by IMS.
A-D062.-A08-WC-MP7	DECAP Index of Actions by Type	Printout	4 per month	1	ALC/FM	Summary of all indices by type of notice.
A-D062.-L6L-WQ-VWQ	DLM Computation Data List	Printout	Quarterly	1	ALC/FM	Displays data used in the DLM computation, by manager and NSN.
A-D062.-L8L-WQ-VWQ	DLM Projection List	Printout	Quarterly	1	ALC/FM	Displays the results of DLM computations, by manager and NSN.
A-D062.-L9L-WQ-VWQ	Application File Maintenance Transactions	Printout	Quarterly	1	ALC/FM	Displays file maintenance results, by manager and NSN.

A-D062.-X2A-CD-MIA	EOQ Control Data Listing	Printout	Quarterly	1	AFMC/LGI, ALC/FM	Provides management with a list of all records on the EOQ table master tape after the creation and update cycles.
A-D062.-X2B-CD-MIA	EOQ Control Data Listing	Printout	Quarterly	1	AFMC/LGI, ALC/FM	Displays data input for all records on the creation cycle, and changes on the update cycle.
RMMPRD*.CEM-EETIX	Item Management SC&D Levels	Tape	4 per month	1	D035K	Provides updated support and control levels, lead times, and stock fund credit indicator.
RMMPRD*.CEM-EHT2K2	Special Support (SS) SC&D Levels (OO-ALC only)	Tape	4 per month	1	D035K	Provides updated support and control levels, lead times, and stock fund credit indicator.
RMMPRD*. CEU.CEIF1D4	ISSP Requirements Interrogation Data	Disk	4 per month	1	J023	Provides data on items in a buy or data level status.
RMMPRD*.CEU.FAT1N	DIIP Data	Tape	Sep	1	D043	Passes stock numbers that have been in the system at least five years but have no requirements.
RMMPRD*.CEU.FAT2N	DLIS Data	Tape	4 per month	1	D043	Provides each cycle's item management coding interrogation replies, monthly stock fund credit changes, and quarterly item deletions.
RMMPRD*CEU.FAT3N	Base Excess Transaction	Tape	Monthly	1	D043	Provides data needed to start a one-time report of base excess assets.
RMMPRD*. CEU.CEIF115	Low Volume Buy Requirements	Disk	4 per month	1	J023	Provides all SMGC T items in a buy position for automated PR preparation.
RMMPRD*CEU.FCT#	Transfer of Prime	Tape	AR	1	ALC	Provides a master record for input to the D062 system at the gaining ALC.

RMMPRD*CEIHDT1	EOQ WRM Application Transfers	Disk	Monthly	1	D072	Provides application data for items that transferred to the DLA or to another service.
RMMPRD*CEIHET1	EOQ WRM Item Transfers	Disk	Monthly	1	D072	Provides data for items transferring to another ALC, to the DLA, or to another service.
RMMPRD*CEU. HFT1	EOQ Master	Tape	Monthly	1	D075	Provides requirements data to assess weapon system supportability.
RMMPRD*CEU.HFT3	GWAM EOQ Data	Tape	Monthly	1	D087E	Provides data on items that support the Air Force Critical Item Program and Supportability Analysis and Evaluation Project.
RMMPRD* CEU.CEIF1D9	ISSP Requirements Interrogation Data	Tape	AR	1	D067	Provides data on items scheduled for reclamation.
RMMPRDK.CEU.HKT1	Application Master	Tape	Monthly	1	D075	Provides data on items scheduled for reclamation and to provide data to DLA on transferred items.
RMMPRD*CEU.ECT1	Israel MRQ data	Tape	Semiannual (Mar and Sep)	1	Israeli Air Force	Management data on items used by the IAF.
RMMPRD*CEU.EET2	Item Management (IM) SC&D Levels	Tape	4 per month	1	D035A	Provides updated support and control levels, lead times, and stock fund credit indicators.
RMMPRD*CEU.EET3	EOQ Requirement Computation Data	Tape	4 per month	1	J090A, J071	Provides data on items in a buy, data level, or termination position.
RMMPRD*CEU.EFT1	Consolidated EOQ Master	Tape	4 per month	1	D034A, D035A	Provides data for redistribution or return of excess assets.
RMMPRD*CEU.EHT1	Special Support (SS) SC&D Levels	Disk	4 per month	1	D034A at OOALC	Provides updated support and control levels, lead times, and stock fund credit indicator.

RMMPRD*CEU.EJT1	EOQ Master	Tape	Quarterly	1	D085	Provides require-ments data to the CREATE database.
RMMPRD*CEU.EJT2	Application Mas-ter	Tape	Quarterly	1	D085	Provides application data to the CREATE database
RMMPRD*CEU.EJT3	EOQ Master	Tape	Quarterly	1	D200O	Provides require-ments data to the stratification process.
RMMPRD*CEU.EJT4	Application Mas-ter	Tape	Quarterly	1	D200O	Provides application data to the strat-ifi-cation process
RMMPRD*CEU.EJT5	EOQ Master	Disk	Monthly	1	D200M	Provides require-ments data to the depot data bank.
RMMPRD*CEU.EJT6	Application Mas-ter	Disk	Monthly	1	D200M	Provides application data to the depot data bank.
RMMPRD*CEU.HFT6	EOQ Master	Tape	Annual, in March	1	D037	Provides require-ments data for sustainability pro-cessing.
RMMPRD*CEU.HFT7	Application Mas-ter	Tape	Annual, in March	1	D037	Provides application data for sustain-abil-ity processing.
RMMPRD*CEU.M5T2	EOQ MIEC Inventory	Tape	Semi-annu-ally, in March and June	1	D105	Provides stock num-bers with MIEC to the inventory prioriti-zation model at SA-ALC.

*Originating site code

AR - “as required”

Table 3.3. Input Formats.

KEYPLUS Job D062.HC, Format 1: Interrogation By Manager		
Positions	**Data Element**	**Entry Description**
1-3	Manager Designator	Alpha division code in position 1; alpha-numeric manager code in positions 1 through 3.
4-16	Blank	
17	Transaction Type	M
18-80	Blank	
KEYPLUS Job D062.CE: Interrogation By Reclamation Application		
Positions	**Data Element**	**Entry Description**
1-15	Reclamation Application Designator	Must be identical to the entry in the D062 Application Master File and structured according to chapter 5.
16	Blank	
17	Transaction Type	R
18-19	Blank	
20-22	Reclamation Quantity	Numeric, with leading zeroes.
23-25	Reclamation Project Number	Numeric, with leading zeroes.
26-80	Blank	
KEYPLUS Job D062.HC, Format 2: EOQ Factors		
Positions	**Data Element**	**Entry Description**
1	Record Code	B
2-3	ALC Code	May be blank.
4-16	Blank	"Delete" or blank.
17	Change Code	A to add, C to change, D to delete.
18-23	Cost to Order (Low)	Numeric; four integers and two decimals.
24-29	Cost to Order (High)	Numeric; four integers and two decimals.
30-31	Cost to hold	Numeric percentage.
32-80	Blank	
KEYPLUS Job D062.HC, Format 5: Implied Shortage Factor And Peacetime Program Ratio (PPR)		
Positions	**Data Element**	**Entry Description**
1	Record Code	J
2-3	ALC Code	Alpha; may be blank.
4-7	System Management Code	
8	Supply Management Grouping Code (SMGC)	T, P, M, or blank.

9	High Intensity Code	1, 2, or blank.
10-16	Blank	
17	Change Code	A to add, C to change, D to delete.
18-21	CY PPR	Numeric; one integer and three assumed decimals. If the AY and BY PPRs are blank, the system applies the CY PPR to these fields.
22-25	AY PPR	Numeric; one integer and three assumed decimals. If the AY PPR is not blank, the CY and BY PPRs cannot be blank.
26-29	BY PPR	Numeric; one integer and three assumed decimals. If the BY PPR is not blank, the CY and AY PPRs cannot be blank.
30-35	Implied shortage Factor	Numeric; four integers and two assumed decimals. When "ISF" is entered in positions 4 through 7, the entry in this field applies to all items at an ALC.
36-80	Blank	

KEYPLUS Job D062.HC, Format 3: FSC Surge Factor

Positions	Data Element	Entry Description
1	Record Code	D
2-3	ALC Code	Alpha, may be blank.
4-6	System Management Code	
7-16	Blank	"Delete" or blank.
17	Change Code	A to add, C to change, D to delete.
18-22	Surge Factor	Numeric: two integers and three implied decimals.
23-80	Blank	

KEYPLUS Job D062.HC, Format 4: WRMR Retention Level/Procurement Objective Days

Positions	Data Element	Entry Description
1	Record code	F
2-3	ALC	Alpha; may be blank.
4-6	System Management Code	May be blank.
7-16	Blank	"Delete" or blank.
17	Change Code	A to add, C to change, D to delete.
18	Procurement Objective Months	Numeric; 1 through 6.
19	WRMR Retention Level	Numeric; 1 through 6.
20-80	Blank	

KEYPLUS Job D062.HC, Format 6: Flying Hour Projections

Positions	Data Element	Entry Description
1	Record Codes	M

2-16	MDS	Positions 3 through 8 used for MDS (e.g., EC135E).
17	Change Code	A to add, C to change, D to delete.
18-101	Flying Hour Projections, by month	12 numeric fields, seven positions each; beginning with position 81, entries for months 10, 11, and 12 begin on the next line, starting with position 1.
102-110	Blank	
KEYPLUS Job D062.HC, Format 7: PE Code/Gun Designator (WR-ALC ONLY)		
Positions	**Data Element**	**Entry Description**
1	Record Code	R
2-6	PE Code	Alpha-numeric, up to five positions; right justified from position 2; may be blank.
7-16	Blank	"Delete" or blank.
17	Change Code	A to add, C to change, D to delete.
18-32	Gun Designator	
33-80	Blank	

Table 3.4. Transaction Processing Chart.

Transaction Type	Sort Code	Document D	Manager Action Code	Computer Action	Type of Action	Type of Accumulation	Comments
Due-in Asset Overlay	2Z	ZFF					Posted to due-in asset fields
RDO - Other Services	5P	Z2	01	BA	Minus	Demands	Previously back ordered
RDO - Other Than Depot Supply	5P	A0, A3, A4	01	BA	Minus	Demands	Previously back ordered
RDO - Depot Supply (09 Account)	5P	A0, A3, A4	01	BA	Add	Demands	Initial action
Amended Shipping Instructions	5P	A0, A3, A4	BV	BV	Add	Demands	
Amended Shipping Instruction Reversal	5D*	A0, A3, A4	BV	Blank	Minus	Demands	
Obligation Authority	5P	A0, A3, A4	FA	FA	Add	Demands	
Obligation Authority Reversal	5D*	A0, A3, A4	FA	5D	Minus	Demands	
Passing Order	5P	A0, A3, A4	BM, BK,	BM, BK, Blank	Minus	Demands	
Passing Order Reversal	5D*	A0, A3, A4	BM, BK	Blank	Add	Demands	
Item Delayed For Inventory	5P	A0, A3, A4	V6, V7, V8, V9, Blank	BD	Add	Demands	
Item Back Ordered	5P	A0, A3, A4	V6, V7, V8, V9, Blank	BB	Add	Demands	
Item Back Ordered (Manager Forced)	5P	A0, A3, A4	B4, BB, NP	BB	Add	Demands	
Post-Post Shipments	5M	A0, A3, A4	V1	BA	Add	Demands	
Shipment of Substitute Item	5P	A0, A3, A4	V6, V8	BA	Add	Demands	
Shipment (Manager Forced)	5P	A0, A3, A4	V7, V9	BA	Add	Demands	

Shipment (No Manager Action)	5P	A0, A3, A4	Blank	BA	Add	Demands	
RDO Denial/Follow Up	5C	B7, BT7	Original	5D	Minus	Demands	
MRO Denial/Follow-Up	5C	A6, AA6	BA, V1, V6, V7, V8, V9	Blank	Minus	Demands	
Shipment Reversal	5D*	A0, A3, A4	Original	5D	Minus	Demands	
*Sort code 5D indicates a reversal. This code causes returns to deaccumulate.							
Cancellation	5P	AC, A0, A3, A4	BB, B4, BD, CS	MA, BQ, FB, BR, B5, B9, BK, CA, CB, BS, CS	Minus	Demands	
Master Record Creation	1A	ZFA	ZFA				
Manager Designator Change	2A	ZFM	ZFM				
Stock List Change	7D*	ZFX	ZFX				
Receipt from Own Service/Agency	5F	D6A	A	A	J or F	Accumulate	A, B, or C
Receipt from Another Service or Agency	5F	D6B			A, B, C, H, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W	Accumulate	A, B, or C
Receipt of Unused Government Furnished Materiel	5F	D6H	F		E	Accumulate	A, B, or C
Materiel Receipt Grant Aid	5F	D6D				Accumulate	A, B, or C
Return of Excess	5F	D6K				Accumulate	A, B, or C
Materiel Receipt from Other Than Above	5F	D6Z	G or Z		D, E, F, or J	Accumulate	A, B, or C
*Sort code 5D indicates a reversal. This code causes returns to deaccumulate.							

Table 3.5. Exception Code Processing.

Exception Code	Phrase	Cause	File Maintenance and Posting Action	Corrective Action
01	Unmatched stock number	Stock number is blank or garbled.	No posting action taken.	Check source.
02	Blank or invalid system management code	1. Budget code is blank when the skeleton record is created from the IM SC&D record.2. File maintained budget code input is invalid.	1. Item is suspended with code S. EOQ Exception Listing, part II displays the data.2. File maintenance is rejected.	1. Request equipment specialist to identify item application. IM enter correct budget code.2. Enter valid budget code.
03	Not used.			
04	Invalid sale returns adjustments	1. Value in the quantity field is not numeric.2. Action code is not A or S.3. Quarter indicator is not C or 1 through 8.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct elements.
05	Invalid obsolete asset code	1. Code is not X or D.2. Item is already coded for disposal (code D).	1. File maintenance is rejected.2. File maintenance is rejected.	1. Review source documents and enter X if assets are obsolete. Enter D to delete an X if the item is to be reinstated as an active item.2. Research and take necessary action to change the code. A disposal item cannot be coded as obsolete (X).
06	Invalid contingency retention code or delete code	1. Code is not C, D, F or G.2. Contingency code C on a subitem.	1. File maintenance is rejected.2. File maintenance is rejected since the subitem cannot be coded as contingency.	1. Resubmit with either the contingency (C) or delete (D) code, as applicable.2. Research and either resubmit code C on the master item or take action to correct the I&S grouping.
07	Invalid new item code or estimated demands	1. New item code is N and estimated demands are not numeric.2. New item code is N and estimated demands are zero.	1. File maintenance is rejected.2. Item is suspended and displayed on the EOQ exception listing.	1. Reinput the estimated demands.2. File maintain the estimated demands.
08	Overflow in transfer returns quarter.	The transfer serviceable returns accumulation shows a quantity in a quarter that exceeds the field length in the EOQ master file.	The system fills the field with 9s in the master record in the overflow quarters.	Research the input transactions. If a posting error occurred, notify the program development activity. If no error, determine if unit of measure can be increased.
09	Invalid ALT	Lead time is not numeric, or exceeds 365 days.	File maintenance is rejected.	Enter numeric value of 365 days or fewer.
10	Computed lead times based on other than routine procurement	J041 lead time record contains urgent or expedited codes (i.e., not R or blank).	The system does not post the computed lead times. The exception shows the ALT and PLT days and the urgent or expedite code.	File maintain lead according to guidance in chapter 3, para 3.5.3.

11	Invalid PLT	1. Lead time is not numeric or exceeds 2979 days.2. Lead time days value is zero.	1. File maintenance is rejected.2. File maintenance is rejected and the item is assigned suspense code S. Data are displayed in part II of the EOQ exception listing.	1. Enter numeric PLT days with a value between 0001 and 2979.2. Enter numeric PLT days with a value between 0001 and 2979. If necessary, verify and file maintain ALT months. This is necessary since only one exception code (11) indicates missing lead time data.
12	I&S group master may need ALT or PLT update	ALT and PLT from J041 have been posted to an I&S subitem.	1. Lead times are posted to the subitem.2. The system posts a warning exception on the I&S group master NSN record.	Verify master NSN's lead time.
13	Invalid buy notice flag	1. Buy flag is not F, D, G, H, or I.2. Buy flag appears on an item scheduled to transfer to another service or to the DLA.	File maintenance is rejected for both causes.	1. Enter F, G, H, or I if no further buy notices are desired. Enter D to delete these codes.2. No action required unless transfer is canceled. Resubmit with corrected quantity.
14	Invalid nonrecurring demands	1. Adjusted quantity field is not numeric.2. Action code is not A or S.3. Quarter indicator is not C or 1 through 8. 4. Quarter to be adjusted exceeds the quarter tally on the EOQ Master.	File maintenance is rejected for all causes.	Resubmit with correct data elements.
15	Invalid sale demands adjustments	1. Adjusted quantity field is not numeric.2. Action code is not A or S.3. Quarter indicator is other than C or 1 through 8.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with corrected elements.
16	Invalid transfer returns adjustments	1. Adjusted quantity field is not numeric.2. Action code is not A or S.3. Quarter indicator is other than C or 1 through 8.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with corrected elements.
17	Invalid noun	1. Noun field contains all numeric characters.2. Noun field is blank on the skeleton record.	1. File maintenance is rejected.2. Item is assigned suspense code S and displayed in part II of the EOQ exception listing.	1. Resubmit, including alpha characters in the noun field.2. Research and resubmit with noun field filled.
18	Invalid IPP lead time	Value in lead time is not 1 through 26.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct lead time.
19	Invalid additive requirement	Adjusted quantity field is not numeric.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with corrected quantity.

20	Invalid quarter tally change	Quarter tally value is not 1 through 8.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with quarter tally.
21	Invalid transfer demands adjustment	1. Adjusted quantity field is not numeric.2. Action code is not A or S.3. Quarter indicator is other than C or 1 through 8.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct data.
22	Invalid card code	Card code is not valid.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit.
23	Overflow from U/M transfer demands conversion	Unit of measure conversion causes an overflow in one or more transfer demand quantity fields.	The system fills each affected quarter with 9s.	Determine if the unit of measure can be increased.
24	Overflow in transfer demands quarter	Accumulation of transfer demands results in a quarterly quantity that exceeds the field length in the master record.	The system fills each affected quarter with 9s.	Research input transactions. If a posting error occurred, notify the program development activity. In no error occurred, determine if the unit of measure can be increased.
25	IM-EOQ unit of measure disparity	SC&D And EOQ master records have units of measure that do not match.	The system uses the unit of measure from the SC&D master.	If the data in SC&D is erroneous, take action to change the unit of measure.
26	Sales demands exceed quarter tally	Quarter to be adjusted exceeds the quarter tally in the EOQ Master File record.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit adjusted sales demands and the correct quarter tally.
27	Invalid type computation code	1. Type computation code is not B or C.2. Item with type computation code B has special code I or C.3. No DLM quantities.	1. File maintenance is rejected.2. The system assigns computation code C to insurance (I) and (C) contingency items.	No action unless a stock list change transaction deletes or file maintenance changes the special code.
28	Invalid document identifier	Columns 1 and 2 are blank, or are not ZR.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit file maintenance
29	Invalid management intensity code	Code is not 1, 2, or D.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct code.
30	Disposal deferral code is invalid or inapplicable	1. Code is not D or R.2. Code D or R entered on a subitem.	File maintenance is rejected.	1. Resubmit to delete (D) or add an IM. disposal deferred code (R).
31	Not used			
32	Sales returns exceed quarter tally	Quarter to be adjusted exceeds the quarter tally in the EOQ master file record.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit adjusted sales returns and the correct quarter tally.
33	Overflow in sale demands quarter	Accumulation of sale demands results in a quarterly quantity that exceeds the field length in the master record.	The system fills each affected quarter with 9s.	Research input transactions. If a posting error occurred, notify the program development activity. In no error occurred, determine if the unit of measure can be increased.

34	Overflow in nonrecurring demands quarter	Accumulation of nonrecurring demands results in a quarterly quantity that exceeds the field length in the master record.	The system fills each affected quarter with 9s.	Research input transactions. If a posting error occurred, notify the program development activity. If no error occurred, determine if the unit of measure can be increased.
35	Commingled ERRC codes in family grouping	An I&S family in the EOQ master file includes one or more items with ERRC codes that are not N or P.	The system suspends the entire family with code X and produces an exception notice on the quarterly cycle.	Take action to correct the ERRC codes or to restructure the family grouping.
36	Transfer demands exceed quarter tally	Quarter to be adjusted exceeds the quarter tally in the EOQ master file record.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit adjusted transfer demands and the correct quarter tally.
37	No match IM usage transaction	A usage transaction does not match the EOQ master file after recycling three times.	The system produces an exception record.	Determine the source of the adjustment (EOQ master file or interfacing system).
38	Retention factor invalid	The value of the retention factor is not 0 through 15.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct retention factor.
39	Not used			
40	Error in order of use trail	1. Item missing from family subgroup because of: a. Erroneous order of use of subgroup and parts preference. b. A transaction to include an item in a family grouping did not process through the distribution system.2. Family master has third order of use.3. Item is a family member or a bachelor item with I&S and actual stock numbers that do not match. a. If the item was to be a bachelor item for buy purposes, the I&S stock number did not change. b. If the item was to be a family member for buy purposes, the subgroup and parts preference data were not posted.4. Duplicate parts preference and subgroup data in the same family grouping.5. One way interchangeable item with higher parts preference and subgroup data than the family master.	The system suspends the item with code T and produces an exception record.	1. Correct the catalog system (causes 1, 3, 4, and 5).2. Delete the third order of use in the SC&D system.

41	Family grouping has more than 30 items	The family grouping exceeds the limit of 30 members.	The system suspends the item with code X and produces an exception record.	Take action to limit the number of family members.
42	Program monthly demand rate exceeds field	Computed program monthly demand rate exceeds the field limit.	The system suspends the item with code X and produces an exception record.	Determine if the unit of measure can be increased in order to reduce the demand history.
43	Commingled unit measure in family	Family grouping includes items with different units of measure.	The system suspends the item with code X and produces an exception record.	Correct the catalog system.
44	Unconverted unit of measure change	Disparity between superseded unit of measure in the EOQ master file and the stock list change transaction.	The system suspends the item with code X and produces an exception record.	Manually adjust the appropriate quantities.
45	Family master coded as obsolete, unsuitable, or for disposal	Family master cannot be coded D or X, or have a numeric parts preference.	The system suspends the item with code X and produces an exception record.	Delete code X; take action to change the family master to a bachelor item, and assign code X or D; take action to assign a new family master.
46	Master item coded as SA dummy	Family master is an SA or DSA dummy record.	The system suspends the entire family with code X and outputs an exception on the quarterly cycle.	Correct the family grouping.
47	History consolidated with unequal units of measure	Stock numbers being consolidated have different units of measure.	The system suspends the item with code X produces and exception record.	Through file maintenance, compensate for the consolidation by increasing or decreasing the quantity consolidated.
48	Demands are negative	Serviceable returns of a family member or bachelor item exceed the demands.	The system suspends the bachelor item or the entire family and displays them in part III of the EOQ exception listing. Suspense code N.	Review demands and submit corrected data. If the entire family is suspended, the entire family should be reviewed to ensure no family member shows negative demands.
49	Invalid condemnation factor	The condemnation is not numeric or greater than 1.00.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with a valid condemnation factor.
50	Invalid gross D to P position	File maintained requirement is not numeric.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct requirement.

51	Decapitalization date elapsed	The decapitalization date in the EOQ master file record precedes the system run date.	The system suspends the item with code S, and displays the data in part I of the EOQ exception listing.	Advise IMM monitor of elapsed date.
52	Not used			
53	Not used			
54	Invalid history control code	1. Code is not Y or D.2. Code entered on subitem.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with proper code on the family master or bachelor item.
55	Invalid use until exhausted code	1. Code is not U or D.2. Code entered on a subitem.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with proper code on the family master or bachelor item.
56	Special code not applicable	The EOQ master file includes a special code that has a priority higher than the file maintained value.	File maintenance is rejected.	If the item should be a lower priority, first delete any special code that is not D, I, or M. Submit the lower priority code on the next cycle.
57	Transfer returns exceed quarter tally	Quarter to be adjusted exceeds the quarter tally in the EOQ master file record.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit adjusted transfer returns and the correct quarter tally.
58	Overflow from U/M conversion of sale demands	Unit of measure conversion causes an overflow in one or more sale demand quantity fields.	The system fills each affected quarter with 9s.	Determine if the unit of measure can increase so the demand quantity will be smaller.
59	Need additive requirements file maintained	Item assigned special code C (contingency retention) or I (insurance). This causes the system to post zeroes in the additive requirements field.	The system produces an exception record.	Review ARs and submit correct quantity in the first quarter.
60	Stock number does not match D062 master record	Record from D035K has garbled or unmatched stock number.	No posting action.	Request materiel storage function for re-identification.
61	Unit of measure not convertible	Unit of measure from D035K SFR transaction does not convert to D062 unit of measure.	D035K transaction data and D062 unit of measure are in part II of the EOQ exception listing.	None.
62	Requirements and asset fields other than signed numeric	Requirement and asset fields on the D035K SFR transaction are not signed or not numeric.	D035K transaction data are in part II of the EOQ exception listing.	Validate demand data, if possible, and file maintain the current quarter sales demands and demand frequencies.
66	FMS demands exceed quarter tally	Quarter to be adjusted exceeds the quarter tally in the EOQ master file.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit the adjusted FMS demands and the quarter tally.
67	Invalid frequency demands adjustment	1. Value in the adjusted quantity field is not numeric.2. Action code is not A or S.3. Quarter indicator is not c or 1 through 8.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct data elements.

68	Invalid frequency quarter tally change	Quarter is not 1 through 8.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct quarter tally
70	Invalid war production deliveries	The value in the monthly quantity field is not numeric, or the month is not 1 through 36.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit with correct month and quantity fields.
71	Overflow in FMS demands quarter	Accumulation of FMS demands results in a quarterly quantity that exceeds the field length in the master record.	The system fills each affected quarter with 9s.	Research input transactions. If a posting error occurred, notify the program development activity. In no error occurred, determine if the unit of measure can be increased.
72	Overflow in frequency of demands quarter	Accumulation of frequency of demands results in a quarterly quantity that exceeds the field length in the master record.	The system fills each affected quarter with 9s.	Research input transactions. If a posting error occurred, notify the program development activity. In no error occurred, determine if the frequency is valid and adjust quarterly quantities through file maintenance.
74	Unit of measure not convertible	Unit of measure on D035K DGA trans-action cannot con-vert to a matching D062 record.	The D035K trans-action and the D062 unit of measure are in part II of the EOQ exception listing.	None
75	Demand cancellation fields other than unsigned numeric	The D035K DGA transaction includes a cancellation quantity that is not signed or numeric.	The D035K transaction is in part II of the EOQ exception listing.	Validate the quantity and file maintain a reduced sales demand and demand frequency value in the appropriate quarter.
76	Demand cancellation in the current quarter or in a quarter that exceeds current quarter tally	The D035K DGA transaction includes a cancellation for the current quarter or for a quarter that exceeds the current quarter tally.	The D035K transaction is in part II of the EOQ exception listing.	Determine when the original demand occurred and file main-ain a reduced sales demand and demand frequency value in the appropriate quarter - not the current quarter and within the quarter tally.
77	Unmatched J041 lead time record	A stock number on the J041 lead time record does not match one in the EOQ master file.	Input data rejected.	Determine correct stock number and file maintain the lead time
78	Invalid J041 lead time data	J041 lead time record contains ALT or PLT days that are not signed, numeric, or the PLT days are zero.	Input data rejected.	Determine correct lead time and file maintain, if necessary.

79	Computed ALT or PLT beyond limit	ALT exceeds 12 months or PLT exceeds 36 months.	D062 does not post the computed lead times and produces an exception that shows the ALT and PLT days, aug-mented accord-ing to management inten-sity code or SMGC.	None
80	Delete application designator unmatched	The application designator on a delete transaction does not match an application desig-nator assigned to the item.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct application designator.
81	Application designa-tor fails structure edit	An add transaction with a type P appli-cation designator fails the edit for a stock num-ber or program element code application.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct application designator structure.
82	Application designa-tor fails table edit	An application designator on an add transaction does not match a designator on the application edit table.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct application designator.
83	Application essential-ity code invalid	Position two or three of the application MIEC is blank or invalid.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct application essentiality code.
84	QPA invalid	The application QPA is not greater than zero or is not numeric.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct quantity per application.
85	NHA code invalid	The next higher assembly code is not A, B, C, or D.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct NHA code.
86	Type or subtype code invalid	Type application code or sub-type application code is invalid.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct type application code.
87	Change code not A or D	Application change is not A or D.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct change code.
88	Application stock number invalid	Application stock number does not match the applica-tion master file.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct stock number.
89	J041 actual PLT not from the latest con-tract	PLT not derived from the most recent contract.	J041 input is ignored.	None.
90	Date of last equip-ment specialist review in error	Value in date field is not numeric.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct ES review date in YYDDD format.
91	Invalid termination notice flag	Termination notice flag is not D or F.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct termination notice flag.

92	Invalid multiyear procurement code	Multiyear procure-ment code is not C, E, F, L, M P, Q, U, or X.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct multiyear procurement code.
93	Invalid PN/FSCM (CAGE) override code.	Part number or CAGE (formerly FSCM) override code is not D or M.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct part number or CAGE override code.
94	Override code - J041 part number not posted	Override code prevents assignment of part number from J041.	None	Remove PN/CAGE override code if no longer required.
95	Override code - J041 FSCM (CAGE) not posted	Override code prevents assignment of CAGE from J041.	None	Remove PN/CAGE override code if no longer required.
96	Invalid program code	Program code is not P or D.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct program code.
97	Nonnumeric or invalid wear-out factor	Value in the wear-out factor field is not numeric.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct wear-out factor.
98	Nonnumeric DLM RQMT quantity	Value in the DLM requirement field is not numeric.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct DLM quantity.
99	Nonnumeric replacement rate or invalid override code	Replacement rate factor is not numeric, or the override code for the replacement rate is not I or D.	File maintenance is rejected.	Resubmit transaction with the correct replacement rate or override code.

Chapter 4

REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION FORMULAS

4.1. General. This chapter explains how D062 computes consumable item requirements, and item managers, equipment specialists, ALC OPRs, and analysts prepare management products and product information for other data systems. This chapter describes the technical aspects and logic of the D062 system. Guidance and policy concerning individual data elements, products, or notices are given in other chapters. This chapter refers the user to other parts of this instruction when appropriate.

4.2. Objectives. The objectives of this chapter are to:

4.2.1. Provide the formulas used to compute levels for all items in D062. The formulas are presented in the same sequence in which the levels are computed on the EOQ Computation Notice.

4.2.2. Explain the concepts and processes associated with the stock fund credit indicator and how computed distribution levels affect that indicator.

4.2.3. Provide an understanding of the determination of a consumable item's buy, termination, or disposal requirement.

4.3. Computation Types. D062 produces three types of computation: Types A, B, and C.

4.3.1. The type A computation supports depot level maintenance (DLM). D062 uses future end item DLM program projections, a 2 year history of recurring transfer, FMS and other services' demands, and ARs. Nonrecurring demands are supported as stock due out. Contractor and AFMC depot demands are excluded. The system computes DLM requirements using data that pass from the G072E DLM Requirements and Program Management System, and D200F Applications, Program, and Indentures System. G072E provides quarterly end item repair requirements; API provides quantity per application (QPA) and the replacement percent. The DLM requirement is the replacement percent times the QPA, times the number of end items programmed for repair each quarter.

DLM = REPL % X QPA x Repair Program

4.3.1.1. The type A computations requirement is the DLM requirement (as computed above), plus the two year moving average of demands (other than contractor and AFMC depot demands), plus ARs.

4.3.2. The Type B computation uses the previous 2 years of net demands (including contractor and depot demands), plus ARs. The type B computation excludes DLM projections. However, DLM projections are visible on EOQ Computation Notices for Type B computations.

4.3.3. The Type C computation uses only ARs and the sustainability (war reserve materiel (WRM)) Level to compute levels. The type C computation normally applies to items that have no demand history or future end item repair programs. They may include new items, items with limited shelf life or short program life, insurance items, time change items, or contingency items. Known requirements are generally workloads that demand history does not cover.

4.4. Computation Notices. Depending on the results of the internal computation, the D062 system computes a notice advising the item manager of what management action may be necessary.

4.4.1. D062 computes a buy notice when the wholesale stock assets are equal to or less than the ROL. The system produces a repeat notice 60 days after the original buy notice if J041 does not pass any indication of acquisition action, and the item remains in a deficit position. After the system produces the first repeat buy notice, and the item remains in a deficit position, D062 produces subsequent buy notices every 30 days unless item manager enters a suppression flag.

4.4.2. D062 produces a pre-buy data level notice 7 to 120 days before the buy notice.

4.4.3. The system produces a termination notice when the wholesale stock assets include due-in assets (DIA) (from PR or contract), and is greater than the TL. Chapter 2 describes termination procedures. The TL is the reorder level, plus the computed EOQ, plus 6 months' of projected requirements.

4.5. Demand Development. D062 develops demands for bachelor items and I&S families. When processing I&S grouped items, the system consolidates demands, returns, additives and projected DLM requirements to the I&S master. The master item's actual unit price, LTs, and the highest quarter tally in the family are used to determine the base period unless the master item has a history control code.

4.5.1. The base period includes:

4.5.1.1. The number of quarters since the first demand, up to eight, unless the history control code indicates a smaller number. FMS and nonrecurring demands do not start the count. This constitutes the quarter tally. D062 converts the base period quarters to months to compute the monthly demand rate (MDR).

4.5.1.2. The current quarter tally is the portion of the current quarter that elapsed between the last day of the previous quarter and the computation date. D062 displays the quarter tally as a three position decimal. It is the day of the quarter (the first day of the quarter is 1) represented by the computation date, divided by 91 (the approximate number of days in a quarter). Table 4.1 illustrates the current quarter tally that applies to each computation cycle in a quarter. Following is an example of current quarter tally computation:

Computation date: 31 Aug (Julian date 243)

Last shift date: 30 June (Julian date 181)

243 - 181 = 62 days elapsed in the quarter

Table 4.1. Current Quarter Tally.

Computation Date	Day of Qtr	Curr Qtr Tally	Computation Date	Day of Qtr	Curr Qtr Tally
7 Jan	7	.077	7 Jul	7	.077
15	15	.165	15	15	.165
23	23	.253	23	23	.253
31	31	.341	31	31	.341
7 Feb 23	38	.418	7 Aug	38	.418
15	46	.505	15	46	.505
23	54	.593	23	54	.593
28	59	.648	31	62	.681
7 Mar	66	.725	7 Sep	69	.758
15	74	.813	15	77	.846
23	82	.901	23	85	.934
31	91	.000	30	91	.000
7 Apr	7	.077	7 Oct	7	.077
15	15	.165	15	15	.165
23	23	.252	23	23	.253
30	30	.330	31	31	.341
7 May	37	.407	7 Nov	38	.418
15	45	.495	15	46	.505
23	53	.582	23	54	.593
31	61	.670	30	61	.670
7 Jun	68	.747	7 Dec	68	.747
15	76	.835	15	76	.835
23	84	.923	23	84	.923
30	-	.000	31	-	.000
62 divided by 91 = current quarter tally: .681.					

4.5.1.3. Demand Counts. The D062 system uses the following logic to count demands and eliminate duplicate recording:

4.5.1.3.1. Demands increase the first time one of the following Document Identifier codes appears in a requisition, and the delay code is not "I" or "R": BA, BB, B4, B5, BD, BV, or BZ.

4.5.1.3.2. Demands decrease for:

4.5.1.3.2.1. Denials - Requisitions with sort code 5C, blank delay code, or document identifier B7, BT7, A6, or AE6.

4.5.1.3.2.2. Cancellations - requisitions with document identifiers AO, A3, or A4 and action codes BR, BS, BQ, CA, or MA.

4.6. Quarterly Cycles. On each quarterly cycle, all demand and serviceable return history posted to the current quarter shifts to the first quarter of history.

4.7. Demands Used in Computation (DUC). These include Air Force and non-Air Force demands.

4.7.1. The Air Force DUC is the sum of AFMC depot and contractor sales and transfer demands, minus the sum of AFMC depot and contractor sales returns and transfer returns. Type A computations exclude AFMC depot sales and contractor demands.

4.7.2. Non-Air Force DUC is the sum FMS and other services' demands, minus the sum of other services' returns.

4.8. Monthly Demand Rate (MDR). The Air Force MDR is computed as follows:

4.8.1. When the demand quarter tally (DQT) is 0 or 1, the MDR is the demands used in the computation, including current quarter demands, divided by 6:

Air Force MDR = AF DUC/6

Non-Air Force MDR = Non-AF DUC/6

4.8.2..When the DQT is 2 through 8, the system divides demands used in the computation (current through quarter represented by quarter tally) by three times the sum of the DQT and current quarter tally:

AF MDR = AF DUC (Current + Qtrs in Qtr Tally)/[3 x (DMD Qtr Tally + Current Qtr Tally)]

MDR = (Non AF DUC)/[3 x (DMD Qtr Tally + Current Qtr Tally)]

4.9. Program Monthly Demand Rate (PMDR). D062 computes a PMDR, using a PPR, only on Air Force demands (including contractor demands). The actual demand rate for FMS and other services (non-Air Force MDR) is computed separately and added to the Air Force PMDR for the total demand rate. The overall PMDR is the Air Force MDR, times the PPR, plus the non-Air Force demand rate. The system rounds the result to two decimal places:

PMDR = (PPR x AF MDR) + Non AF MDR

4.10. Programmed Annual Rate (PAR). The PAR is used to develop the AAO and retention level. The PAR is the PMDR times 12, rounded to one decimal place:

PAR = PMDR x 12

4.11. Lead Time (LT) :

4.11.1. Demands. The buy computation uses the ALT and PLT (in days), times a daily demand rate **Error! Reference source not found.** to derive the LT quantity. The daily demand rate is the PMDR divided by 30.416 (the average number of days in a month):

Demand line LT QTY = PMDR x (ALT Days + PLT Days)/30.416

Example:

ALT = 120 days

PLT = 397 days

AQLT = 517 days

PMDR = 12.5

LT QTY = [12.5 x (120 + 397)]/30.416 = 212.5, rounded up to 213

213/30.416 = 7 (the daily demand rate)

4.11.2. Additive Requirement (AR) LT. The additive (quantitative) requirement LT quantity equals the additive quantities in all quarters with ARs (with the first quarter quantity factored according to table 4.2) necessary to cover the sum of ALT and PLT months, divided by 3. The system rounds any remainder to the nearest integer. If the LT is longer than 36 months, the system "straight lines" the quantity in the 12th quarter through the last quarter of LT. The system rounds any remainder to the nearest integer.

Example:

Quarters with additive requirements = 9 (27 mo)

ALT: 6 mo

PLT: 12 mo

ALT + PLT = 18 mo = 6 quarters

Computation Cycle = 15 Jan, so factor = .8333 (portion of the quarter remaining) (91 days in quarter, minus 15 days elapsed = 76/91)

Additive quantity in first quarter: 12

Additive quantity in the remainder of the first quarter = 12 x .8333 = 10

Total additive quantity in quarters 2 through 6: 14

AR LT requirement = 10 + 14 = 24

Table 4.2. Additive and DLM Requirement Factors.

Month	Comp Cycle	Factor
Month 1 (Oct, Jan, Apr, or Jul)	7th15th23rdEOM 1	.9167.8333.7500 .6667
Month 2 (Nov, Feb, May, Aug)	7th15th23rdEOM 2	.5833.5000.4167 .3333
Month 3 (Dec, Mar, Jun, Sep)	7th15th23rdEOM 3	.2500.1667.0833 .9999

4.11.3. D062 uses the DLM LT requirements only in type A computations. The system extracts the quarterly requirements from the DLM Requirements and future Requirements Projections and develops them using the same methodology as for ARs above, except the quantity in the 12th DLM quarter is used for every future quarter beyond the 12th quarter, and rounded up to next full month.

4.11.4. The total LT requirement is the sum of demand line LT and AR LT requirements (plus the DLM LT in type A computations):

Total LT = Demand Line LT + AR LT + DLM LT

4.11.4.1. Although LT enters the system in days and D062 uses LT days, the CSIS uses LT months. D062 converts days to months as follows:

4.11.4.1.1. The system divides the administrative LT days and the production LT days separately by 30 and adds the remainders.

4.11.4.1.2. If the total remainder is less than 15, nothing further is done.

4.11.4.1.3. If the total remainder is 15 through 44, the system adds one month to the LT with the larger remainder. If both remainders are equal, the system increase the PLT by one month.

4.11.4.1.4. If the total remainder is 45 or greater, the system increases ALT and PLT by one month.

4.12. Variable Safety Level (VSL). The VSL formula determines how many (K) standard deviations(*s*) of demands to allow on a particular item as an additional stock level that minimizes support problems that may result from fluctuations in demand patterns. The standard deviation is a statistical measure that defines the variability of occurrence of item demands in a normal distribution. The VSL is the only segment of the ROL that does not represent a firm requirement. Its intent is to provide maximum support with available funds. VSL applies only in computation types A and B.

4.12.1. The mean absolute deviation (MAD) is the average absolute difference between each quarter's net recurring demands and the quarterly average (3 x monthly demand rate) over the base period.

4.12.1.1. The formula for each quarterly absolute deviation (AD) is:

AD = [Demands - (3 x MDR)]

4.12.1.2. The formula for the current quarter AD is:

(AD x Current Qtr Tally) x [Current Qtr

Demands - (3 X MDR x Current Quarter Tally)]

4.12.1.3. The MAD is the sum of all quarters' (current and base period) ADs, divided by the number of quarters (Q) (base period and current):

MAD = (S AD)/Q

4.12.1.4. The standard deviation (*s*) is the PPR raised to the exponent .85, multiplied by the product of the MAD times .5945, multiplied by the sum of the LT multiplied by .42625 and .82375:

s = (PPR .85) x (.5945 MAD) x [(.82375 + 42625) x LT]

4.12.1.5. The constants .82375 and .42625 express the MAD over LT and assume that a month's demands influences the next month's demands. The constant .5945 converts quarterly MAD to monthly MAD.

4.12.1.6. The formula for K is:

K = -.707 x *ln* (X)

X = (HC x UC x EOQ) / (ISF x MULT x *s* x Y)

Y = 1 - *e*(-1.4142 x EOQ / *s*)

If (EOQ / *s*) < 0.1, then Y = 1 - *e*(-1.4142 x 0.1) = 0.1319

If (EOQ / *s*) > 10, then Y = 1 - *e*(-1.4142 x 10) =1.0

If X < 0.01, then K = -0.707 x *ln*(0.01) = 3.2559

If X > 0.9894 and MULT = 10, then K = 0.15

If K < 0.15 and MULT = 10, then K = 0.15 VSL = K x *s*

If (K x *s*) > (demand line LT + AR LT + DLM LT), then VSL = (demand line LT + AR LT + DLM LT)

(**Note.** VSL is not more than three standard deviations.)

If MIEC priority > 36, then MULT = 1

If (12 < MIEC priority < 37), then MULT = 5

If MIEC priority < 13, then MULT = 10

Where:

HC = 2.8282 x cost to hold

EOQ = The computed economic order quantity (see para 4.14)

UC = Unit cost (actual) ISF = Implied shortage factor. The HQ AFMC assigns this variable, which is unique to each ALC

MULT = Multiple of the ISF based on the mission item essentiality code (MIEC) priority. Chapter 5 explains the MIEC and this multiple

ln = the natural logarithm

e = the natural logarithm base (2.7182818+)

4.12.1.6.1. If any of the above elements change significantly, the item manager may recompute the VSL using RDB Depot Data Bank (DDB) "what if" capability described in chapter 9. If necessary, the item manager manually adjusts the computation.

4.13. Reorder Level (ROL):

4.13.1. The demand line ROL is the LT, plus the stock due out quantity, the sustainability level (the other war reserve materiel requirement), and the VSL:

Demand line ROL = LT + due outs + sustainability level + VSL

4.13.2. The additive requirement (AR) ROL is the AR through the LT, with the first quarter factored according to table 4.2. If the LT exceeds 36 months, the item manager “straight lines” the quantity in the 12th quarter through the end of the LT:

AR ROL = AR LT

4.13.3. In type A computations, the DLM ROL is equal to the DLM LT requirement, with the first quarter factored according to table 4.2. If the LT exceeds 36 months, the item manager “straight lines” the quantity in the 12th quarter through the end of the LT:

DLM ROL = DLM LT

4.13.4. The total ROL is the sum of demand line ROL and AR ROLs. Only type A computations include the DLM ROL:

Total ROL = demand line ROL + AR ROL +

DLM ROL (type A computation only)

4.14. Economic Order Quantity (EOQ). The EOQ year factor determines the EOQ, by constraining the quantity to be bought. D062 computes an EOQ for each item using the following variables:

4.14.1. Cost to order, updated at least every 2 years and variable by ALC.

4.14.2. Cost to hold, updated annually and variable by ALC.

4.14.3. The programmed annual rate (PAR), which is the programmed monthly demand rate (PMDR) times 12.

4.14.4. Actual unit price.

4.14.5. D062 applies the Wilson Lot Size formula to compute the EOQ. The item manager recomputes this formula via the RDB DDB "what if" whenever the actual unit cost or the PAR changes:

Q = [((2AC)/H)].5

Where:

Q = EOQ dollar value

A = Dollar value of the program annual rate using actual unit price

C = Cost to order. Cost to order is variable according to ALC costs and between large and small order costs. The threshold for large and small ordering is $25,000

H = Cost to hold

4.14.6. The EOQ year factor is the EOQ dollar value divided by the dollar value of the programmed annual rate (Q/A), using the actual unit price. D062 constrains the EOQ year factor to not more than 2 years of demands, and not less that 6 months' demands or the administrative LT, whichever is less.

4.14.7. The EOQ level is the PAR multiplied by the EOQ year factor:

Demand line EOQ = PAR x EOQ year factor

4.14.8. D062 determines the AR and DLM EOQ quarters by multiplying the EOQ year factor by 4. The product is the number of quarters following AQLT from which the system derives demands to include in the EOQ. If the LT exceeds 36 months, "straight line" the quantity in the 12th quarter through the end of the LT and round up to next full month:

AR (or DLM) EOQ = EOQ year factor x 4 (quarters of ARs or DLM following LT)

4.14.9. The total EOQ is the sum of the demand EOQ, the ARs EOQ, and the DLM EOQ (type A computation only):

Total EOQ = Demand line EOQ + AR line EOQ + DLM reqts line EOQ (type A)

4.15. Data Level (DL). The demand line data level (DL) is the ROL, plus the product of the PMDR times 4:

Demand line DL = ROL + (PMDR x 4)

4.15.1. The AR data level is the sum of AR ROL, plus 1 1/3 quarters of ARs above the AR ROL:

AR DL = AR ROL + 1 1/3 qtrs requirements

4.15.2. In type A computations the DLM DL is the DLM ROL, plus 1 1/3 quarters of DLM requirements above the DLM ROL:

DLM DL = DLM ROL + 1 1/3 qtrs requirements

4.15.3. The total DL is the sum of the demand line DL, the ARs DL, and the DLM DL (type A computations only):

Total DL = Demand line DL + AR DL + DLM DL (type A).

4.16. Termination Level (TL). The demand line TL is the ROL, plus the total EOQ (see para 4.14 above), plus six months' of demands:

Demand line TL = ROL + EOQ + (6 x PMDR)

4.16.1. The AR TL is the AR ROL, plus the EOQ year, converted to quarters, beyond the AQLT, plus two quarters' of ARs beyond the AR EOQ:

AR TL = AR ROL + AR EOQ Qtrs + 2 Qtrs requirements

4.16.2. In type A computations, the DLM TL is the DLM ROL, plus the EOQ year, converted to quarters, plus two quarters' of DLM requirements beyond the DLM requirement EOQ, computed in the same manner as AR TL: DLM TL = DLM ROL + DLM EOQ Qtrs + 2 Qtrs requirements

4.16.3. The total TL is the sum of the demand line TL, the AR TL, and the DLM TL (type A computations only):

Total TL = Demand line TL + AR TL [+ DLM TL]

4.16.4. The system computes an adjusted TL when the item record includes a multiple year procurement (MYP) code. This code protects on-order DIAs up to the retention level. This level is the assets used in the computation (AUC), constrained by the retention level (RL). The termination quantity is the AUC, minus the adjusted TL:

ADJ TL = Total AUC (not to exceed the RL)

TERM QTY = AUC - ADJ TL (constrained by the number of due-in assets)

4.16.5. The termination quantity is the assets used in the computation, minus the sum of the ROL plus the EOQ:

TERM QTY = AUC - (ROL + EOQ)

4.16.5.1. The system constrains the termination quantity to not exceed the number of DIAs.

4.17. Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO). The demand line AAO the ROL, plus 3 years times the programmed annual rate, plus the WRM AAO requirement (the unfunded portion of the requirement that passes from the stratification process):

Demand Line AAO = ROL + (3 years x PAR) + WRM AAO

4.17.1. The AR AAO is 12 quarters' of ARs:

AR AAO = 12 qtrs ARs (1st quarter factored)

4.17.2. In type A computations, the DLM AAO is the ROL, plus 12 quarters' of requirements beyond the AQLT:

DLM AAO = ROL + 12 qtrs requirements past LT

4.17.3. The total AAO is the sum of the DL AAO, the ARs AAO, and the DLM AAO (type A computations only):

Total AAO = DL AAO + AR AAO + DLM AAO (type A)

4.18. Retention Level (RL). The demand line RLis the sum of the AAO plus the product of the PAR times the RF. The system or end item life expectancy determines the RF (see Table 4.3). D062 defaults to a RF of 15 years. Upon notification from HQ AFMC, the item manager enters a different value to any item or range of items to which the RF may apply:

Demand line RL = AAO + (PAR x RF)

4.18.1. The AR RF is the sum of 12 quarters' of ARs:

AR RL = 12 qtrs ARs (1st quarter factored)

4.18.2. In type A computations, the DLM RL is the RF, converted to quarters of DLM requirements, plus the AAO level:

DLM RL = (RF qtrs x DLM qty in next qtr after AAO) + AAO Level

4.18.3. The total RL is the sum of the demand line RL plus the ARs RL, and the DLM RL (type A computations):

Total RL = Demand line RL + AR RL [+ DLM RL for type A]

Table 4.3. Relationship of Weapon System or End Item Life Expectancy and Economic Retention Factor for Consumable Items

Age of Systemor End Item (Years)	Economic Retention Factor (Years)
1 to 18	15
19	15
20	14
21	13
22	12
23	11
24	10
25	9
26	8
27	7
28	6
29	5
30	4
31	3
32	2
33	1
34	0
35	0
36	0
37	0

4.19. Type C Computations. The type C computation is based solely on ARs and the sustainability level. D062 does not factor the first quarter of ARs in type C computations as it does in type B computations, except when it computes the AAO. This section describes formulas that are peculiar to type C computations.

4.19.1. The AR LT quantity is the number of quarters with ARs, starting with the first quarter (unfactored), that equals the sum of the administrative and production LT divided by 3. If the LT exceeds 36 months, “straight line” the quantity in the 12th quarter through the last quarter with ARs.

AR LT = (ALT + PLT MOS) / 3

4.19.2. The AR ROL is the AQLT requirement. If the LT exceeds 36 months, “straight line” the quantity in the 12th quarter through the last quarter with ARs:

AR ROL = AR LT qty

4.19.3. Total ROL is the AR ROL and the sustainability level requirement:

Total ROL = AR ROL + sustainability level

4.19.4. EOQ . D062 determines the number of EOQ quarters according to the computation date: The number of quarters following the ROL is based on the following computation dates:

Table 4.4. Computation Dates.

Computation Date	**No. of EOQ Quarters**
From 30 Sep to 23 Dec	4
From 31 Dec to 23 Mar	3
From 31 Mar to 23 Dec	2

The AR data level (DL) is the additive ROL, plus 1 1/3 quarters' ARs following AR ROL:

AR DL = ROL + 1 1/3 qtrs requirements

Total DL = AR DL + sustainability level

The AR TL is the AR ROL, plus the EOQ quarters beyond the AR ROL, plus two quarters' additives beyond the additive EOQ ROL:

AR TL = AR ROL + EOQ Qtrs + 2 Qtrs requirements

4.19.4.1. The total TL is the AR TL plus the sustainability level.

4.19.5. The AR AAO is the sum of 12 quarters ARs, with the 1st quarter factored according to table 4.2. The total AAO is the AR AAO, plus the WRM AAO:

AR AAO = Total ARs

Total AAO = AR AAO + WRM AAO

4.19.6. The AR RL is the total AR. The total RL is equal to the AR RL, plus the WRM AAO: AR RL = Total ARs (unfactored) for 12 quarters.

Total RL = AR RL + sustainability level + WRM AAO

4.20. Stock Fund Credit Indicator. This section shows how noncapitalized accounts (e.g., Air Force bases, Industrial Fund, other services, etc.) may receive credit for returning serviceable assets to capitalized accounts. For more information, see AFM 67-1, vol III, part 3, chapter 7, *Excess Processing and Redistribution of Assets to Item Manager Storage Sites.*

4.20.1. Credit Indicators. D062 assigns each item a credit indicator. Indicator "A" indicates that non-capitalized accounts receive credit for serviceable returns. Indicator "D" indicates that they receive no credit. The system updates these indicators weekly.

4.20.2. When a bachelor or I&S master item has no special code and there are no conditions to preclude a computation, the system determines the credit indicator by comparing the assets used in the computation with the AAO.

4.20.2.1. If the assets are equal to or less than the AAO, D062 assigns credit indicator A to the bachelor item and to all items in an I&S family group.

4.20.2.2. If the assets are greater than the AAO, D062 assigns credit indicator D.

4.21. Special Codes. D062 uses special conditions or codes to suppress computation of some items. When any of these conditions and codes apply, the system assigns credit indicators according to the applicability of the individual or I&S family member.

4.21.1. If a condition exists that precludes a computation, the system assigns credit indicator A to each bachelor or family member within an I&S group. Conditions that preclude a computation include:

- •Expired decapitalization date.
- •Negative values in usage fields.
- •Incompatible ERRC/PSC.
- •Incompatible unit of measure.
- •Missing data elements.
- •Monthly rate exceeds the field limit.
- •Error in order of use.
- •I&S families with more than 30 items.

4.21.2. If the bachelor or I&S master includes a code that precludes a computation, D062 assigns credit indicators each bachelor item or family member as follows:

Table 4.5. Credit Indicators.

Special Code	Credit Indicator
D - Disposal	D
X - Obsolete	D
Unsuitable	D
Security Assistance	D
Dummy	D
Delete	D

4.21.3. If the bachelor or master is special coded, but does not preclude a limited computation, credit indicators are assigned to each item (bachelor or family member) as follows:

Table 4.6. Indicator Assignments.

Special Code	Credit Indicator
Inventory freeze	A
I - Insurance	A
N - New Item	A
C - Contingency Retention	D
U - Use Until Exhausted	D

4.22. Distribution Levels. D062 computes three distribution levels: a support level, a control level, and a maximum release quantity (MRQ).

4.22.1. The control level (CL) is the ROL, plus the PMDR. D062 passes this level to the D035A system, which uses it to determine how many assets it can release to satisfy unprogrammed requisitions.

4.22.1.1. The CL for new items is the estimated demand rate divided by 12, times the AQLT (in months) plus 1 month, plus the AQLT ARs, plus the due-out quantity, plus DLM (type A computations):

CL = (estimated demand rate/12) x (ALT MOS + PLT MOS + 1) + ALT AR + PLT AR + Due-Out + DLM ALT + PLT (type A)

4.22.2. The support level (SL) is 1 month's requirements. In type B computations it is the programmed monthly demand rate plus one third of the first quarter's ARs. In the type A computation it is the programmed monthly demand rate, plus the monthly average of the first quarter's ARs, plus the monthly average of the first 12 quarters of DLM requirements:

- (Type B) SL = PMDR + (1st qtr AR/3)
- (Type A) SL = PMDR + (1st qtr AR / 3) + (12 Qtrs DLM / 36)

4.22.3. The MRQ is the programmed monthly demand rate, or 10, whichever is greater. The purpose of the MRQ is to preclude premature depletion of wholesale stocks; the D035A system cancels any requisition that exceeds MRQ and sends a message to the requester. D062 applies the master items' MRQ to all members of the family group and passes it to the D035A system. D062 assigns an MRQ of 9,999 to items with acquisition advice code "P," thus allowing FMS customers to request unlimited quantities.

Chapter 5

APPLICATION MANAGEMENT AND ESSENTIALITY CODES

5.1. Mission Item Essentiality Codes (MIEC). Enables the Air Force to determine secondary items' essentiality to the overall weapon system. MIEC components show, in turn, the essentiality of the item to its applicable subsystem, and the essentiality of the subsystem to the weapon or support system to the overall Air Force mission. MIECs apply to each application. If an item has more than one application, the application with the highest ranking MIEC is that item's MIEC. MIECs provide a method of allocating resources according to weapon system support priorities. The essentiality criteria become the basis for funds allocation and are elements in the VSL computation.

5.2. MIEC Configuration. The MIEC configuration identifies the importance of each item to Air Force readiness. The first position of the MIEC is the system essentiality code (SEC) and reflects USAF logistics support priorities. D062 automatically assigns the SEC from the application data, and does not allow file maintenance. The D200O stratification system, however, does allow file maintenance of the SEC. The second position of the MIEC is the subsystem essentiality code (SSEC). The equipment specialist usually obtains the SSEC from the using major command, who indicates how critical the subsystem is to the assigned mission. The third position of the MIEC is the item essentiality code (IEC). Equipment specialists determine the IEC according to their judgment of the item's essentiality to the subsystem. The equipment specialist also ensures that positions two and three of the essentiality code are correct. Table 5.2 lists MIEC priorities.

5.2.1. SECs. The D062 system has an Application Edit Table that includes all valid application designators and their SECs. When the equipment specialist adds an application, the system automatically assigns the proper SEC to that application. D062 uses numeric SECs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Codes 1 through 6 have support implications. Codes 7 and 8 are pseudo codes reserved for special purpose usage only; these codes do not have support implications.

5.2.1.1. The numeric characters 1 through 6 represent logistics support priorities (LSP). An LSP for each weapon or support system derives from USAF precedence ratings and programmed activity for units or projects that use the system. The following shows the conversion values of LSPs to the SECs, with a rough definition of the codes as they apply to mission design series (MDS) applications:

- •LSP 1.00 through 1.99: SEC 1 - Highly critical systems.
- •LSP 2.00 through 2.99: SEC 2 - Strategic systems.
- •LSP 3.00 through 5.99: SEC 3 - Forward-deployed systems.
- •LSP 6.00 through 7.99: SEC 4 - CONUS systems that must be in place by D + 1 (the first day of hostilities).
- •LSP 8.00 through 13.99: SEC 5 - Reserve systems that must be in place by D +30.
- •LSP 14.00 and higher: SEC 6 - Systems that must be in place by D + 90 or rear echelon.communication-electronics (C-E) equipment.
- •The assigned C-E codes is the same as that assigned to the weapon system.

5.2.1.2. The SEC 7 is a pseudo code used as follows:

5.2.1.2.1. MIEC 7MM indicates FMS usage at the application level. It applies only to FMS country code applications.

5.2.1.2.2. MIEC 7PP applies to applications identified by a stock number or a program element code (PEC). It is the item MIEC for those items that have stock number and PEC applications only.

5.2.1.2.3. MIEC 7ZZ applies to all new items entering the inventory. D062 assigns this code and removes it when an item application enters the system through file maintenance.

5.2.1.3. SEC 8 is a pseudo code intended to accommodate logistics managers' need to include subsystem-level designators in the D062 application file; for example, “AN” numbers that identify CE equipment. D062 does not allow file maintenance of a subsystem-level application without simultaneous file maintenance of the appropriate system-level application, unless the system-level application is already present among that stock number's applications. Since a system application must accompany a subsystem-type application D062, and since a system's MIEC identifies (in position 2) the subsystem's essentiality, subsystem applications do not require true MIECs. This is the basis for establishing the 8-series of pseudo codes. Each subsystem application uses an 8-series code. These codes are authorized for use at the application level only. If D062 selects and assigns an 8-series code at the item level, it indicates an error condition; such as the absence of a system application.

5.2.1.4. MIEC 8CC refers to communications-electronics meteorological (CEM) applications. A new CEM application can apply only to a standard C-E network or MDS.

5.2.1.5. MIEC 8DD refers to engine modules. An engine module application can apply only to a standard type-model-series (TMS).

5.2.1.6. MIEC 8GG refers to guns. A gun application can only apply to a standard MDS.

5.2.1.7. MIEC 8SS refers to systems. A system application can apply only to a standard C-E network or MDS application.

5.2.2. The second position of the MIEC is the subsystem essentiality code (SSEC). This code shows the subsystem’s criticality to system's mission. HQ USAF policy defines these codes for MDS, C-E equipment, and support equipment applications.

5.2.2.1. The MAJCOMs determine subsystem essentiality. The MAJCOMs use the following definitions to code the subsystems that apply to their assigned aircraft and missiles. If command input is not available for a given subsystem, the ALC equipment specialist assigns the SSEC according to these definitions:

5.2.2.1.1. SSEC A (not mission capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem prevents the aerospace vehicle from performing any wartime or peacetime mission. Subsystems with this code generally must be operational for aircraft to fly safely in any capacity. An example is the aircraft hydraulic system.

5.2.2.1.2. SSEC B (not wartime/assigned mission capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem prevents the aerospace vehicle from performing its wartime or assigned missions. Subsystems with the B code may apply to a system that could perform a lower priority peacetime mission without the subsystem. An example is the gun sight on the F004 or the XFF subsystem.

5.2.2.1.3. SSEC C (not fully mission capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem impairs performance of wartime or assigned missions, but the aerospace vehicle can perform at least one war-time assigned mission. Subsystems with code C must be capable of performing at least one mission. An example is the paratrooper doors on the C130.

5.2.2.1.4. SSEC D (not peacetime/training capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem prevents the aerospace vehicle from performing its peacetime or training missions. Subsystems with code D need must be capable of performing peacetime and training requirements. An example is the VGH recorder.

5.2.2.2. The equipment specialist determines sub-system essentiality codes for C-E applications according to the following definitions.

5.2.2.2.1. SSEC A (not mission capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem or major component prevents the network from performing any wartime/peacetime missions.

5.2.2.2.2. SSEC B (not wartime capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem or major component prevents the network from performing its wartime or assigned missions.

5.2.2.2.3. SSEC C (not fully mission capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem or major component impairs performance of some of the network's wartime or assigned missions, but the network can perform at least one wartime or assigned mission.

5.2.2.2.4. SSEC D (not peacetime/training capable) indicates that lack of the subsystem or major component prevents the network from performing its peacetime or training missions.

5.2.2.3. The SSEC for support equipment components is called the equipment essentiality code (EEC). It represents the criticality of the equipment to the system the equipment supports. If the using command does not provide the EEC, the equipment specialist assigns the codes.

5.2.2.3.1. SSEC A (not mission capable) indicates that lack of the equipment prevents the unit or activity from performing any wartime or peacetime mission.

5.2.2.3.2. SSEC B (not wartime capable) indicates that lack of the equipment prevents the unit or activity from performing its wartime or assigned missions.

5.2.2.3.3. SSEC C (not fully mission capable) indicates that lack of the equipment impairs the unit or activity in the performance of its wartime or assigned missions.

5.2.2.3.4. SSEC D (not peacetime/training capable) indicates that lack of the equipment prevents the unit/activity from performing its peacetime/training missions.

5.2.2.4. The equipment specialist assigns the SSECs to D062 applications, referring to available input from the using commands.

5.2.3. The third position of the MIEC is the IEC. This code shows the relationship of the individual component to the subsystem. In D062, the individual component is the family master or bachelor stock number. IEC definitions are:

5.2.3.1. IEC E (critical for operation) indicates that lack of the item prevents the subsystem, end item or equipment from performing its intended function.

5.2.3.2. IEC F (impairs operation) indicates that lack of the item impairs or degrades the subsystem, end item or equipment performance. The subsystem, end item or equipment can only partially perform its designed function.

5.2.3.3. IEC G (not critical for operation) indicates that lack of the item does not impair or degrade the subsystem, end item or equipment performance.

5.2.3.4. The equipment specialist assigns the D062 application IECs according to the above definitions.

5.3. MIEC Assignment. D062 automatically updates system essentiality codes. The equipment specialist ensures that the essentiality codes in D062 are accurate.

5.3.1. The SEC in the buy computation is not subject to file maintenance.

5.3.2. The equipment specialist assigns an SSEC when an application is established in the D062 application file. D062 automatically updates when both of following conditions exist:

5.3.2.1. The D062 application file includes an application that is a support equipment item or recoverable secondary item.

5.3.2.2. The D200C (for support equipment) or the D041 (for recoverable items) system application file for the next higher assembly (NHA) includes the same applications and SECs that the D062 application file includes. The equipment specialist reviews and updates the SECs that D062 does not update automatically.

5.3.2.3. The equipment specialist assigns the IEC at the application level. It does not normally change after initial assignment.

5.3.2.4. All consumable items receive an initial MIEC review that satisfies the requirements below. This review is normally part of the provisioning process.

5.3.2.4.1. The EOQ master record must contain all weapon system level applications to which a consumable item applies.

5.3.2.4.2. Each weapon system level application must contain the correct SSEC and item essentiality code.

5.3.2.4.3. The EOQ master record must include all next higher indenture support equipment items and recoverable secondary item stock number applications.

5.3.2.4.4. All stock number and weapon system level applications must include a NHA code, which the equipment specialist assigns.

5.3.2.4.4.1. NHA code B indicates that the application is a recoverable secondary (D041) item.

5.3.2.4.4.2. NHA code C identifies the NHA as a support equipment (D087N or D200C) item.

5.3.2.4.4.3. NHA code A indicates a NHA other than a stock number, and that the application is not a program element code.

5.3.2.4.4.4. NHA code D indicates that the designator is higher than the NHA.

5.3.2.4.5. To limit the task of MIEC update, the equipment specialist should identify items with essentiality that does not change. The only items eligible for this designation are those that are not a component of a support equipment or recoverable secondary item. An example

is the structural airframe component necessary for the aircraft to fly. The subsystem and item essentiality codes for this type item are AE, and they do not change.

5.3.3. The equipment specialist reviews items with MIECs 7ZZ and 8ZZ, or when the item comes into a buy position, unless the item underwent review during the previous 12 months.

5.3.3.1. If the item essentiality does not change, the equipment specialist verifies only the continued application of the item to the weapon system applications shown on the item's application master list.

5.3.3.2. Nearly all D062 items fall into one of the above categories. The equipment specialist reviews the essentiality of those that are not described above. The review includes validation of the item's system management code (SMC).

5.3.3.3. The equipment specialist signs and dates the item's application master list, which the item manager retains in the item folder.

5.4. MIEC Ranking. The three-digit MIEC is assigned to each application in D062. The system automatically selects an item's highest ranking application MIEC, according to the ranking order in Table 5.1, and assigns it to the item as the item MIEC. Assignment at the application level permits future expansion by AFMC to determine requirements by item essentiality within a weapon system, and to allocate resources accordingly.

5.5. Application Management. All items display valid application data except in cases involving classified programs. When an item has two or more system applications, the SMC reflects the predominant application. The rule of thumb for determining the predominant application is to choose the application that makes up more than 50 percent of the total program for all applications. If none of the item's applications constitutes 50 percent of its programs, the ALC OPR contacts the HQ AFMC OPR for guidance.

5.5.1. Applications identify the aircraft, engine, system complex or other uses the consumable item is part of and replaced on during maintenance. Chapter 7 provides descriptions and file maintenance instructions for the following application types:

- •Type Application A - Aircraft.
- •Type Application C - C-E Systems (requires Type Application L to be file maintained at the same time).
- •Type Application D - Engine Modules.
- •Type Application E - Engines.
- •Type Application F - FMS.
- •Type Application G - Gun.
- •Type Application L - Electronic-L System.
- •Type Application M - Missile.
- •Type Application P - Stock number or Program Element Code.
- •Type Application Q - Support Equipment, no NSN.
- •Type Application S - System, Airborne/Ground.
- •Type Application T - Trainer.

5.5.2. The application edit table controls application information assigned to each consumable item. By controlling record positions of each part of the application identification, the D062 system can group items with common applications. Interrogations can determine which applications the table contains.

5.5.3. The item manager or the equipment specialist can interrogate the application edit table to determine the specific identity of application records. Results of the interrogation can help update new records or determine that input records were properly identified during file maintenance.

5.5.4. Items transferring can be grouped by application. All items of a specific application should be identified when transferring items from the Air Force and other military services.

5.5.5. The application edit table helps identify mission IECs and SECs. LSPs and SMCs provide a method for allocating resources.

5.5.6. Application freeze codes are part of the application edit table and identify items that should be withheld from disposal action when directed by higher headquarters.

5.5.7. Responsibilities. Budget guidance from HQ USAF determines priorities for applications during most computation cycles.

5.5.7.1. HQ AFMC/FM notifies the ALCs when HQ USAF makes program changes. Directions include the application edit table and freeze codes.

5.5.7.2. Using commands provide application data to the ALCs for systems they use.

5.5.7.3. The equipment specialist provides current and valid application data. The item manager file maintains the application data in the D062 system.

5.5.7.4. The ALC OPR monitors interrogation and the volume of output that results, freeze codes, and application changes.

5.5.7.5. The item manager assures that all application data affecting assigned consumable items are in the application file. The item manager also assigns deferred disposal code R.

5.5.7.6. The equipment specialist keeps abreast of assigned weapon systems and equipment. If a using command does not supply definitive applications for consumable items applicable to their command equipment, the equipment specialist takes action to ensure that the data are file maintained into the D062 system. The equipment specialist also insures that the essentiality codes in D062 are accurate.

5.6. Application Edit Table. The D062 system maintains an application edit table to edit file maintenance that assigns application freeze (deferred disposal) codes, and SECs at the application level:

5.6.1. Standard D062 Application Designators. The standard application designator is the primary element of data in the D062 application edit table. The file maintained application designator should match a table entry exactly or the system rejects the application.

5.6.2. The application edit table maintains a current SEC for each standard application designator. When a file maintained application designator matches a table designator, the table designator's SEC is assigned to the application.

5.6.3. Application Freeze (Deferred Disposal) Codes. The application edit table maintains a current deferred disposal code as an application freeze code for each standard application. When a file main-

tained application designator matches a table designator, the table designator's freeze code is assigned to the application.

5.6.4. Review Requirements. The ALC OPR maintains current and valid applications, SECs, and deferred disposal codes by application on the application edit table. The D062 Application Edit Table edits the application transactions.

5.7. Changes to the Application Edit Table. The ALC OPR file maintains changes to the D062 application edit table on written direction from the HQ AFMC OPR.

5.7.1. There are three types of table change transactions:

5.7.1.1. Add Transaction. See Table 5.4. Add transactions apply when a new standard designator must be added to the D062 application edit table. It changes the application edit table only (not the master file) and allows the new designator to be file maintained to individual D062 stock numbers through normal file maintenance transactions.

5.7.1.2. Change Transaction. See Table 5.4. Change transactions affect both the application edit table and the D062 application master file. It is used for any of the following conditions:

5.7.1.2.1. If the SEC assigned to a standard D062 designator changes.

5.7.1.2.2. If the application freeze code assigned to a standard D062 application is changed or removed. This change transaction generates a new application master list.

5.7.1.2.3. If a standard D062 designator changes. For example, if HQ USAF directs an MDS redesignation.

5.7.1.2.4. The change transaction includes a "change to" designator and a "change from" designator. It processes as follows:

5.7.1.2.4.1. The "change from" designator is deleted from the application edit table.

5.7.1.2.4.2. A mass application change in the D062 application master file converts all occurrences of the "change from" designator, SEC, or freeze code to the "change to" designator, SEC, or freeze code.

5.7.1.2.4.3. The change transaction does not add the "change to" designator to the application edit table. This is because the "change to" designator is already present in the table in some cases. Usually, an add transaction must be used in conjunction with the change transaction to establish the "change to" designation on the table, or to reestablish the "change to" designation with a new SEC/freeze code.

5.7.1.2.4.4. Delete Transaction. See format C in Table 5.4. This transaction deletes the specified application designator from the application edit table and from wherever it appears in the D062 application master file.

5.7.1.2.5. D062 cannot accommodate more than 200 changes or deletions during any one processing cycle. There is no limit on the number of add transactions.

5.7.1.2.6. The *Table Change Transaction Report*, A-D062-A03-WC-MPE, lists all transactions that change the D062 Application Edit Table, and notes the action taken on each transaction. The application edit table (A-D062-A05-WC-MPG) is available on request.

5.8. Application Freeze (Deferred Disposal Code/ Special [Disposal] Code) As signment. A disposal freeze notice is a formal written HQ AFMC directive to withhold certain specified materiel from disposal. The ALCs assign deferred disposal codes (and some special codes) at the application level or to individual items upon receipt of this directive. These codes causes applicable assets, which stratify as potential DoD excess in the CSIS, to restratify as numeric retention stock or contingency retention stock. This correctly stratifies the assets for budget purposes and prevents them from passing to the Defense Materiel Utilization and Disposition Management System (D067) for disposal action. The ALC OPR assigns deferred disposal codes ("C," "B" or "P") by application to the application edit table. These codes appear under the freeze code heading. The item manager assigns deferred disposal code "R" and special code "C" to individual items.

5.8.1. Item deferred disposal codes may apply to the following types of applications: aircraft (type A), CEM (type C), engines (type E), FMS (type F), missiles (type M), systems (type S), and trainers (type T). Deferred disposal codes are not universally assigned for the following types of applications, however, they may be assigned on an item by item basis: engine module (type D), gun (type G), C-E network (type L), stock number (type P), PEC (type P), and support equipment (type Q).

5.8.2. Deferred Disposal Code Values.

5.8.2.1. C (common) indicates that the freeze applies to depot level assets that have more than one application.

5.8.2.2. P (peculiar) indicates that the freeze applies to depot level assets that are peculiar to a specified application.

5.8.2.3. B (base) indicates that the freeze applies to depot assets and assets reported excess at the base level.

5.8.2.4. R (item manager assigned) is the highest priority deferred disposal code, and is to be used only when no suitable serviceable stock should be sent to disposal, and no other freeze code applies. ALC supervisors review this code at least annually to determine if the code is valid.

5.8.2.5. When HQ AFMC direct or cancels a disposal freeze by application, the ALC OPR starts action to assign or delete the deferred disposal code for the specified application in the D062 system, using a freeze code transaction (see below) or the application mass change transaction described in para 5.7.1.2.4.2. The mass change transaction generates a new application master list for all affected items, while the freeze code transaction does not. In either case, a table add transaction should be submitted so the new freeze code is applied to future file maintenance application transactions for the indicated application designator.

5.8.3. Freeze Code Transactions. See the format in Table 5.4. These transactions cause the following:

5.8.3.1. Assignment or deletion of application freeze code for the specified application designator in all D062 records carrying that designator.

5.8.3.2. Redetermination of the item deferred disposal code. The assignment or deletion of a freeze code at the application level of an item may result in a change of the deferred disposal code that should be assigned to the item. For that reason, any freeze code change on an item causes a redetermination of the item deferred disposal code according to Table 5.1.

5.8.4. The item deferred disposal code is one of several “special code values that may apply to a consumable item. The relative priority of the code (see chapter 2) determines the actual value of the spe-

cial code in the record. Deferred disposal codes B, O, and P overlay special code M (I&S breakdown) D062 deletes special codes B, O, and P if the deferred disposal code value changes to blank.

Table 5.1. Deferred Disposal Code Assignment.

Application Freeze Code Combination	Value of Deferred Disposal Code
All blanks	Blank
All B	B
All P	P
One or more C's	C (This value posts as O to distinguish it from the contingency code)
P's and blanks	Blank
B, with any other value(s)	C (posted as O)
(Application Types A, C, E, F, M, S, and T only are considered).	

5.9. Interrogation by Application. These interrogations produce, for management purposes, a worksheet for all items carrying a specified application. The ALC OPR releases these interrogations to the ALC data processing. The limited interrogation should be used when possible.

5.9.1. Interrogation by Application - Limited Data Request produces a listing of the applicable stock numbers and the following information for each stock number: manager designator, procurement source code, ERRC, equipment specialist code, SMGC, management intensity code, and the application information for the interrogating application (quantity per application, MIEC, next higher assembly, freeze code and type application). See format A in Table 5.5.

5.9.2. Interrogation by Application - Extended Data Request produces the listing described in 5.11.1 and a computation worksheet for each applicable stock number. See format B in Table 5.5. Duplicate worksheets do not print when a stock number applies to more than one interrogating application. The worksheet displays up to six application designators.

5.10. System Management Codes (SMC). The SMC provides a means to relate program data to the item, e.g., flying hours, QPAs, maintenance usage dates, condemnation rates, etc. The SMC controls program increases, modifications replacements, decreases, obsolescence, program rates, PPRs and other factors to compute consumable item requirements.

5.10.1. The SMC is a 4 position code that directly relates to a weapon system; for example, SMC 328A is the F015A, SMC ALCM is the AGM086B air-to-ground missile.

5.10.2. Items with multiple applications carry the SMC of predominant application.

5.10.3. HQ AFMC assigns and maintains a list of all valid SMCs.

5.10.4. The ALC OPR recommends new SMCs to the HQ AFMC OPR.

Table 5.2. MEIC Priority Ranking.

MIEC	PRIORITY	MIEC	PRIORITY	MIEC	PRIORITY
1AE	1	3BE	8	5CE	24
1AF	10	3BF	17	5CF	33
1AG	37	3BG	45	5CG	53
1BE	2	3CE	9	5DE	59
1BF	11	3CF	18	5DF	65
1BG	43	3CG	51	5DG	71
1CE	3	3DE	57	6AE	25
1CF	12	3DF	63	6AF	34
1CG	49	3DG	69	6AG	42
1DE	55	4AE	19	6BE	26
1DF	61	4AF	28	6BF	35
1DG	67	4AG	40	5BG	48
2AE	4	4BE	20	6CE	27
2AF	13	4BF	29	6CF	36
2AG	38	4BG	46	6CG	54
2BE	5	4CE	21	6DE	60
2BF	14	4CF	30	6DF	66
2BG	44	4CG	52	6DG	72
2CE	6	4DE	58	7MM	73
2CF	15	4DF	64	7PP	10
2CG	50	4DG	70	7ZZ	73
2DE	56	5AE	22	8CC	10
2DF	62	5AF	31	8DD	10
2DG	68	5AG	41	8GG	10
3AE	7	5BE	23	8PP	10
3AF	16	5BF	32	8SS	10
3AG	39	5BG	47		
Priority code 73 applies to any MIEC not included in this table.					

Table 5.3. Application Freeze Code Transaction.

Position	Data	Description
1-15	Application	Designator must be identical to that carried in the D062 Application Master File, and must be structured according to the example in para 7.33.2.5.
16	Application Freeze	Enter B, C, or P to assign a code. D deletes a code.
17	D	Indicates the type of transaction.
18-80	Blank	

Table 5.4. Application Mass Change/Table Change Transactions.

Format A: Add Transaction		
Position	**Data**	**Description**
1	A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Type application. See the definitions in chapter 5.
2-16	Application Designation	Must be structured according to chapter 7, para 7.33.2.5.
17	1 through 8	System essentiality code.
18	Blank or A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Application subtype. Blank unless application type is F.
19	Blank, B, C, or P	Freeze code. Blank indicates no freeze code. When a designator is in the table, blank deletes an existing freeze code from the edit table (no action in the application master file).
20	X	Action code.
21-80	Blank	
Format B: Change Transaction		
Position	**Data**	**Description**
1	A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Type application. See definitions in chapter 5.
2-16	"Change From" application designator	Must match an existing table designator and be structured according to chapter 7, para 7.33.2.5.
17	1 through 8	"Change From" system essentiality code.
18	Blank or A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Application subtype. Blank unless application type is F.
19	Blank	
20	C	Action code.
21	A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Type application. See definitions in chapter 5.
22-36	"Change To" application designator	Must be structured according to figure 7.4.

37	1 through 8	"Change To" system essentiality code.
38	Blank or A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Application subtype. Blank unless application type is F.
39	Blank, B, C, or P.	Freeze code. If blank, the system removes an existing code.
40-80	Blank	
Format C: Delete Transaction		
Position	**Data**	**Description**
1	A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Application type. See definitions in chapter 5.
2-16	Application designator	Must match an existing entry in the application table and be structure according to chapter 7, figure 7.4.
17	1 through 8	System essentiality code.
18	Blank or A, C, D, E, F, G, L, M, Q, S, or T	Application subtype. Blank unless application type is F.
19	Blank	
20	D	Action code.
21-80	Blank	

Table 5.5. Interrogation by Application.

Format A. Limited Data Request		
Position	**Data**	**Description**
1-15	Application designator	Must match an entry in the application master file and be structure according to chapter 7, figure 7.4.
16	Blank	
17	I	Transaction type.
18-80	Blank	
Format B. Extended Data Request		
Position	**Data**	**Description**
1-15	Application designator	Must match an entry in the application master file and be structure according to figure 7.4.
16	Blank	
17	I	Transaction type.
18	I	Transaction subtype.
18-80	Blank	

Chapter 6

CONTRACTING METHODS

6.1. Public Law. Public Law 98-369, Section 2384, as amended, directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that spare parts are bought in economic lot quantities whenever feasible and beneficial.

6.2. Contracting Methods. The multiple year contracting (MYC) concept involves buying several years' requirements at one time. The MYC program includes MYC and quantity discount (QD) procedures.

6.2.1. The MYC covers a broad range of techniques. **QD** is the technique that most often applies to consumable item acquisition. Other techniques are indefinite delivery contracts, option clauses, and MYCs.

6.2.2. HQ AFMC/LGI monitors implementation of MYP procedures and grants blanket waivers for the policies in this chapter.

6.2.3. The ALC OPR implements MYC procedures and monitors effectiveness at their respective ALCs. The ALC OPR has authority to grant waivers to the policies in this chapter on a case-by-case basis.

6.3. Multiple Year Contracting (MYC). This chapter implements the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and supplements Section 17.1, *Special Contracting Methods.*

6.3.1. An MYC is a contract that enables the government to order more than one years of requirement from a single vendor. Requirements beyond five years may be bought only if authorized by federal statute. Funding only for the first year is required at the time of contract award. Each subsequent year’s requirement is funded by that year's appropriation. An MYP contains a cancellation ceiling that protects the investment the contractor makes to ensure continuous production. MYP includes two categories: classic multiyear and expanded multiyear.

6.3.1.1. A classic MYC procurement allows only nonrecurring costs to apply to the cancellation ceiling. A contractor may make a one-time investment to upgrade production capability once an MYC has been awarded. These contracts allow only amortization of tooling and other nonrecurring start-up cost over the contract term to be included in the cancellation ceiling. If the government cancels the contract before completion, the contractor may file a claim for the costs not yet amortized.

6.3.1.2. An expanded MYC provides advanced authorization and funding for specified recurring costs that the contractor assumes. The contractor uses this authorization to determine economic lot quantities of production materiel. The economies that result from these quantities accrue to the government in the form of reduced unit cost.

6.4. Item Selection. Candidate items for MYP must have stable demands. Items with demands that have decreased by 25 percent or less over the past 8 quarters may be considered stable Candidate items should have an accumulated demand value of over $100,000. The accumulated value is the sum of all yearly quantities, times the actual unit price. Items with declining programs are not good candidates for MYP.

6.4.1. MYP should apply only to firm requirements. This is necessary to minimize cancellation claims by contractors. The item manager considers the number of years remaining in the weapon system life before making any MYP decisions.

6.4.2. Buys for replenishment spares are normally inappropriate for expanded MYP. Occasionally the contracting function may request that a requirement be considered for expanded MYP. The item manager should concur with these requests, unless it would increase the PLT to the point that support would be jeopardized. If concurrence is not possible, the item manager may consider an annual fixed quantity contract for the immediate requirement, and cover the out-year requirement with a follow-on multiple year requirement.

6.4.3. The PR initiator annotates the PR as a MYP buy with remarks in block 8 or Block 12, and completes AFMC Form 338.

6.4.4. The ALC OPR reviews multiple year candidate items at least annually to determine any problems with existing policy.

6.4.5. The item manager file maintains an MYP code that identifies items covered by these techniques in the D062 system. This code prevents these quantities from computing into termination unless the retention level is breached. This code applies only to quantities that are covered by multiyear techniques. It is not intended to keep due-in quantities from computing into termination.

6.4.6. The MYP code is file maintainable in D062 and in the CSIS (see volume II) to prevent due-in quantities from stratifying as on-order excess. The item manager file maintains this code at the time of contract award. The MYP code will recycle from the buy computation to the CSIS, and from the CSIS to the buy computation.

6.5. General Procedures for Other MYP. Purchase requests (PR) initiators attach AFMC Form 338, **MYC Request and Contract Information**, when appropriate, to identify candidate items to the contracting function. The item manager reviews and validates all MYP codes annually to determine if demand patterns support the MYP quantity; and takes termination action when these demands do not support the on-order quantities.

6.5.1. AFMCI 23-102, *Purchase Request (PR) Operations,* provides instructions for completing the AFMC Form 338. Specific instructions for completing AFMC Form 338 for consumable items are:

6.5.1.1. The item manager selects items to be considered for MY buys according to the following criteria:

- The item is in a buy position.
- The item does not apply to systems with declining programs. As a rule of thumb, items with a PPR of less than .85 may not be good MY candidates. Items with PPRs that fall below this threshold should not be automatically disqualified from the MY program, however. Other factors may apply. For example, procurement history indicates the item is bought at least once a year, or a demand pattern is predictable through the budget year.
- Items that display any demand trend, whether increasing, decreasing, or steady. are MY candidates. However, the item should, through demand history or item manager judgment, exhibit a predictable demand pattern over the period to be covered by the contract. See chapter 7 for further explanation on increasing and decreasing programs.
- The system is not undergoing a modification that will render the item obsolete.

6.5.1.2. If the contracting function certifies that potential vendors refuse to place MY offers on an item, the item manager retains the certification in the item history folder and it remains valid for no longer than three years. After the certification expires, the item manager again considers the item for MY.

6.5.2. The item manager completes AFMC Form 338 according to the instructions in AFMCI 23-102 and enters the quantities to be negotiated as follows:

6.5.2.1. In block III, the "Air Force" column contains the computed buy quantity and dollar value.

6.5.2.2. In the second block marked "Air Force" is the reorder level deficit (ROLD), plus the EOQ times 2 [ROLD + (2 X EOQ)], and the appropriate dollar value.

6.5.2.3. In the third block marked "Air Force" is the ROLD, plus the EOQ times 3 [ROLD + (3 X EOQ)], and the appropriate dollar value.

6.5.3. The item manager attaches a copy of the completed AFMC Form 338 to the PR and forwards the package through normal PR processing channels.

6.5.3.1. If a justification and approval (J&A) for sole source acquisition is required, the item manager attaches one copy of the AFMC Form 338 to the J&A package. The J&A addresses the highest dollar value calculated in para 6.5.2.

6.5.3.2. The item manager supervisor signs the buy notice.

6.5.4. The buyer uses the information entered on the AFMC Form 338 to select the best contracting method (QD, MYC, etc.). The buyer informs the item manager which type of contract was awarded and provides ordering parameters. The item manager should maintain a record of this notification. If the buyer cannot solicit any kind of MY, he or she negotiates a fixed quantity contract.

6.5.5. If quantity bought using a MY technique, other than quantity discount, differs from the quantity in the J041 system, the contracting function corrects J041. The item manager may need to initiate a PR amendment. QD does require an amendment.

6.5.6. If a contract involves exercising options in later years, the item manager enters the ALT into D062 system unless, in the item manager's judgment, a different ALT is appropriate. The time required to review and exercise options on the same contract in subsequent years is not used for ALT.

6.6. Quantiy Discount (QD). Is a technique that involves several years' requirements on a fixed quantity PR. QD contracts have a firm-fixed-price for the fixed quantity.

6.6.1. QD contracts identify accumulated 1, 2, and 3 years of requirements for separate price offers. Their goal is to achieve cost savings through reduced unit costs that can accrue from buying larger quantities.

6.6.1.1. To be cost effective, the discount a contractor offers, plus the savings that can be expected in reduced ordering costs (from buying the item less often), must be greater than the increased holding cost that the Air Force incurs from holding a larger quantity in inventory.

6.6.1.2. The contract negotiator or buyer determines if a price discount is effective with a mathematical model that computes a total annual cost and ranks the offers from the most advantageous to the least advantageous.

6.6.1.3. Item managers select candidate items for QD using the following guidelines.

•Stock fund and nonstock fund items are eligible.

•The item is in a buy position.

•Items that apply to systems with increasing programs are automatically candidates.

•Items that apply to systems with decreasing programs are not candidates.

•QD quantities should not cause the wholesale inventory to be greater than 3 years of operating stock.

6.6.1.4. QD Procedures. Once the contracting function determines that QD is the best contracting method, the buyer generates an automated Price Break Calculator (PBC) worksheet. This worksheet lists a total annual cost and ranks contractor offers from the most advantageous to the least advantageous. The buyer forwards the PBC worksheet to the item manager, who selects a quantity, returns the PBC within three working days of receipt, and retains one file copy. If the quantity with the lowest annualized cost is most advantageous, the item manager signs the annotated evaluation and the first level supervisor approves it. If another quantity is most advantageous, as indicated on the PBC, the item manager justifies this quantity on the PBC and the second level supervisor approves it. Such deviations are authorized under the following circumstances:

6.6.1.4.1. Funding is not available for buying the larger quantity.

6.6.1.4.2. Buying the larger quantity causes a small purchase buy to breach small purchase threshold of $25,000 and, in the item manager's judgment, breaching this threshold increases the ALT.

6.6.1.4.3. The buy is a sole source acquisition, the value of the larger quantity breaches the $100,000 audit threshold and, in the item manager's judgment, breaching this threshold will increase the ALT to a point that negates any benefits.

6.6.1.4.4. In some cases a quantity larger than the most advantageous indicated on the PBC worksheet may be desirable, even if that larger quantity breaches one of the thresholds mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs. Such a buy is authorized if:

6.6.1.4.4.1. D062 generates a new buy notice.

6.6.1.4.4.2. A data level notice has been generated that indicates a new buy will be necessary within 4 months if only the computed buy quantity is acquired.

6.6.1.4.4.3. The quoted delivery time exceeds the production LT in the computation, and the quoted LT would result in a requirement that is larger than the most advantageous quantity indicated on the PBC.

6.6.1.5. Occasionally the ALC contracting function receives unsolicited economic production prices from vendors. The buyer evaluates these offers on a price break calculator and notifies the item manager. The item manager determines that the higher quantity is justified and selects a buy quantity using the same procedures described above. The item manager supervisor approves any quantities that are greater than those specified on the buy notice.

6.6.1.5.1. The PR initiator indicates a quantity discount buy on the PR with an annotation in block 8 of the PR.

6.6.1.5.2. The item manager amends the purchase if the basic PR quantity changes.

6.7. Life-of-Type (LOT) Buys. DoD policy allows LOT when all known vendors of an item declare that they do not intend to continuing manufacturing that item, or intend to go out of business.

6.7.1. The decision to pursue a LOT buy is usually made early in the life of a new system. Acquisition may require a "sole source" (no competition) buy to ensure customer support and avoid excessive starting costs. AFMCI 23-106, *Initial Requirements Determination,* chapter 1, paras 1-5h provide guidance on the LOT decision.

6.7.1.1. The item manager submits LOT buys to the ALC OPR for review. The ALC OPR determines that funds are available and forwards buys valued at more than $1 million to the to the HQ AFMC OPR for approval.

6.7.1.2. The first step is for the item manager to determine the remaining life of the weapon system or systems to which the item applies. If an item applies to more than one system, the item manager selects the longest system life among the system applications to order to determine the number of assets to buy. After delivery, the item manager file maintains contingency retention code G to the item record. This protects assets from being considered for disposal if the remaining weapon system life is longer than what the RL protects.

6.7.1.3. LOT buys valued at more than $1 million require the following, in addition the requirements in AFMCI 23-106, chapter 1, before they are forwarded to HQ AFMC for approval:

6.7.1.3.1. A cover letter requesting authorization for the LOT buy.

6.7.1.3.2. A completed diminishing source worksheet/analysis form. The equipment specialist signs this form and provides a statement the LOT buy is necessary for the support of the weapon system.

6.7.1.3.3. A copy of the most recent buy notice that shows the computed LOT quantity.

6.7.1.3.4. The most recent Screening Analysis Worksheet printout (AFMC Form 761, **AMC/AMSC Screening Analysis Summary**).

6.7.1.3.5. A letter from the contractor to the ALC contracting function stating that they will discontinue production of the specified stock number and part number.

6.7.1.3.6. Verification that funding is available.

6.8. Minimum Buys. Minimum buys involve buys with dollar values that are less than the ALC small purchase ordering threshold. Sound management principles preclude processing PRs when the value of the order is less than the cost to order for small purchase buys. The cost to order varies by ALC, and the small purchases threshold is $100,000. Exceptions can be for insurance items and buys that support non-programmed FMS requisitions. The minimum buy quantity must never be greater than an item's AAO (or the number of assets needed to cover the life of the weapon system).

6.8.1. The steps taken to determine the minimum buy quantity, when D062 does not automatically compute one, are:

6.8.1.1. Step 1. Upon receipt of a buy notice, the item manager determines if the buy value is less than $1,000. If so, he or she determines if it is an insurance item or if the PMDR is zero. If either criterion applies the item is not eligible for a minimum quantity. If neither applies, go to step 2.

6.8.1.2. Step 2. The item manager sets the buy quantity at 15 years of support or at the retention factor, whichever is less. (15 x program demand rate, plus total DLM (type A computation and ARs)). If the value of 15 years of support is more than $1,000 worth of assets the minimum buy quantity is $1000 worth of assets, using the actual unit price ($1,000/the actual unit price, rounded to next higher integer). If it is less than $1,000 go to step 3.

6.8.1.3. Step 3. The item manager compares the cost of 15 years of support (programmed annual rate x 15) to the ALCs cost to order for small purchase buys. If the cost of 15 years of support is greater than the cost to order, the buy value is 15 years of support, and the buy quantity is the dollar value of this support divided by actual unit price, rounded to the next higher integer. If the value of 15 years of support period is equal to or less than the cost to order, the buy value is equal to the cost to order, and the buy quantity is the cost to order divided by actual unit price rounded to the next higher integer. The item manager may adjust the buy quantity with auditable documentation.

6.9. Indefinite Quantity (IQ) Contracts. Reference DFARS Part 16 and AFARS (Jan 95) Part 5316. On an IQ contract the buyer negotiates a minimum and maximum quantitative range of an initial order. The contract quantity does not exceed the maximum order quantity. IQ contracts provide flexibility to order needed quantities when firm QRs are not known at the time of contract award. IQ contracts are usually valid for 1 year.

6.9.1. The contract guarantees that the government will procure a minimum quantity, which is ordered at the time of contract award. During the life of the contract, the item manager may opt to order additional quantities. Each subsequent order quantity is within the minimum to maximum quantity limitation specified in the contract.

6.9.2. The item manager provides the contracting function with maximum estimated quantity to be procured during the life of the contract.

6.9.3. IQ contracts do not apply to urgent military interdepartmental purchase request (MIPR) or to one-time buys.

6.9.4. The item manager ensures that the quantities entered on the PR are supported by a current requirements computation.

6.10. Requirements Contracts. Reference DFARS 216.5 and AFARS 5316.6. A requirements contract provides flexibility when the government anticipates recurring requirements but cannot predetermine the exact quantities. Once established, the item manager initiates calls on the contract through the J023 Automated Delivery Order System. This type of contract reduces paperwork and ALT associated with buys following the initial purchase. Requirements contracts should apply to items with stable or increasing program ratios and buy values greater than $25,000.

6.11. Option Clauses. (FAR 17.200, Options, Scope of Subpart). Option clauses should be part of any type of contract (fixed quantity, IQ, requirements) and involve the opportunity to exercise an option for an additional quantity or an additional time period one time during the life of the contract. Option clauses reduce LT and administrative costs.

6.12. File Maintenance . The item manager file maintains a MYP code whenever one of the above techniques apply to a contracting action. This code protects on-order assets up to the adjusted TL from termi-

nation consideration. The item manager enters these codes into the D062 system through file maintenance and on the RDB EOQ CSIS screen A-RDB1-EOQ01000 (see chapter 11). Table 6.1 describes these codes. The MYP code remains in the system until one of the following occurs:

6.12.1. Total on-hand plus on-order assets are less than the normal TL.

6.12.2. The item computes a buy quantity.

6.12.3. The item manager deletes the code.

6.12.3.1. If the item manager initiates a buy that applies a different MYP technique, or no MYP technique, he or she deletes the MYP code and replaces it with the applicable new code.

6.12.3.2. If the conditions in para 6.12.1 or para 6.12.2 apply, the item manager does not delete the MYP if it entered the system within the past two cycles. A deleted code appears on the next "initial" buy notice (only) as a memo entry.

6.12.4. An exception notice with exception code 92 generates if an invalid MYP code appears on the item record.

6.12.5. D062 passes all MYP codes to the D200O system for inclusion in the stratification, and D200O passes a file to D062 that includes the MYP codes.

6.12.6. D062 automatically deletes MYP codes from the computation after it computes an initial buy. The system displays the MYP code only on the initial buy notice; any subsequent or follow-up buys do not show the MYP code. The IM decides if another code is needed and file maintain the appropriate code.

6.12.7. The computation worksheet displays the MYP indicator under the "STATUS CODE" heading. The "ADJUSTED TERMINATION LEVEL" (ATL) appears under the "computed levels/ re-quirements" when assets used in the computation (AUC) is equal to or greater than the normal TL and a MYP code applies. When the MYP field is blank, the adjusted TL should also be blank.

6.12.8. The Executive Management Summary displays a summarization of items in MYP status under the "coded items" column.

Table 6.1. MYP Codes and Definitions.

Code	Definition	Usage
(E)	Economic Production Quantity	Used when a contractor has a minimum economic production quantity that he or she will produce. This should result in a unit price most advantageous to the government, and not exceed the quantity reasonably expected to be required by the agency.
(F)	First Article Test	A first article test is not an MYP; however this code may apply to a contract where (1) preproduction models or samples will be evaluated for first article conformance with specified contract requirements before or during the initial stage of production, and (2) the item manager certifies that PLT will increase.

(L)	Life-of-Type	This code should be file maintained when it is known that a contractor will no longer produce a specified part number. See para 6.7 for complete details on LOT buys.
(M)	Minimum Buy	This code applies when the dollar value of an item being procured is less than the ALCs small purchase ordering cost, since generally item manager must buy at least the ALCs small purchase ordering cost. The small purchase threshold is $100,000. A minimum buy is considered to be any amount under $1,000.
(P)	Price Break Contract	This code should apply when a contractor offers a price break or different quantity than requested, and the item manager can justify the higher quantity. For example, government requests 100 items $10 each, the contractor volunteers to manufacture 150 for $7 each.
(Q)	Quantity Discount	This code applies when several years' of requirements are bought on a fixed quantity purchase request.
(U)	Unqualified Contract	A contract that does not meet the standards in FAR 9.104; applies when interim support buys are initiated as a result of undelivered or failed first articles, and to allow time to qualify a new source.
(X)	Delete	This code deletes a valid MYP code.

Chapter 7

REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

7.1. Buy Notices. ALC personnel (item managers, equipment specialist, ALC supervisors and management, and ALC OPRs) are involved in buy notice reviews. Level and intensity of review depends on the selective management grouping code (SMGC) according to the following paragraphs. See chapter 1 for an explanation of SMGCs: Buy reviews should pay particular attention to and verification of the following variables:

•Asset balances.

•ALTs.

•Back orders and DIAs.

•ARs.

•Unit cost.

7.1.1. Review of SMGC T items involves validation of data elements, ARs, and stock due-out quantities. Unusual demand fluctuations require screening and, when necessary, adjustment through file maintenance. If revised data change the buy quantity, the item manager should request an interrogation, either through D062 or the D200O CSIS "what if" capability, during the following computation cycle, and use the interrogation results for PR initiation. The item manager should initiate the PR within 10 work days after receiving the buy notice or interrogation.

7.1.2. Review of SMGC P items involves the same guidance given above for SMGC T items.

7.1.3. Review of SMGC M items involves the same guidance given above for SMGC T and P items, plus the item manager and equipment specialist review and validate the requisition history to ensure that serviceable returns and recurring demands report correctly.

7.1.3.1. Review should include serviceable returns that result from recurring and nonrecurring demands. This involves verification that the returns correlate with reported demands.

7.1.3.1.1. If the returns result from recurring demands, but do not correlate with demands on the demand history line, the item manager should delete the returns from the item record. If the returns correlate to demands, the item manager should move the serviceable returns to the same quarter in which the demands report.

7.1.3.1.2. The item manager deletes serviceable returns that result from nonrecurring demands. Some recurring demand returns may erroneously report as nonrecurring. In such cases, the item manager adjusts the demand frequency.

7.1.3.2. Supervisory personnel review buy notices for SMGC M items at the level specified in local ALC guidance.

7.1.3.3. The item manager initiates PRs for SMGC M items within 7 working days after receiving the buy notice.

7.1.4. The guidance for high intensity item is the same as that given for SMGC M items above. The review also includes consideration of using ARs to support future requirements not reflected in the

computation. The item manager initiates PRs for high intensity items within 5 working days after receiving the buy notice.

7.1.5. D062 produces interrogations monthly or weekly, depending on the SMGC. These interrogations should receive the same intensity and level of review as the corresponding buy notices. If these reviews result in revisions that affect ROL or the TL, the item manager should recompute the item, using the RDB DDB “what if” capability, and take buy or termination action, as appropriate. The item manager may initiate procurement action for these up to 60 days before the depot wholesale level breaches the ROL if all of the following conditions apply:

7.1.5.1. The item has a stable or ascending demand trend.

7.1.5.2. The item has no VSL. If there is a VSL, the 60 days must be reduced by the number of days of VSL.

7.1.5.3. The early buy action will not result in early obligation of fiscal year funds.

7.1.6. All high intensity, SMGC P and M items, and SMGC T items that require urgent or emergency buys require revalidation prior to contract award. The item manager validates buy quantity for all urgent and emergency procurements before contract award, except for items with SMGC T. The PR shall include the statement "Requires Revalidation" or "Does Not Require Revalidation." The buyer notifies the item manager the contract is ready for award and the quantity must be revalidated, and the item manager responds within 3 working days.

7.1.6.1. To perform the validation, the item manager considers up-to-date demand, asset and other relevant data and, if necessary, adjusts the target quantity to obtain the most economical cost to the government. The RDB "what-If" (see chapter 9) recomputation capability and the interrogation are tools available to perform the revalidation. Documentation for adjustments should be available upon request.

7.1.6.2. Items with SMGC T should not be included with items with other intensity codes, including high intensity items, on the same purchase request. This could delay processing the SMGC T items, since these items do not require revalidation.

7.1.7. The first repeat buy notice generates 60 days after the initial buy notice, and continues to generate every 30 days until the wholesale stock assets exceed the ROL. In some cases, such as extraordinary delays in processing a PR, the item manager can file maintain a buy flag code in the buy notice flag code field to freeze these notices through a specified period of time. ALC management approves these flags according to local policy.

7.2. Data Level (DL) Notice. DL notices generate between 7 and 120 days before an impending buy. DL notices should be reviewed for the same reasons and with the same intensity as buy notices. The review should include validation of the acquisition method code and any necessary adjustments to the J023 system. The item manager, with documented justification, may initiate acquisition action from the DL notice under the following circumstances:

7.2.1. When HQ AFMC authorizes advance procurement.

7.2.2. An item experiences chronic support problems. These are usually high intensity items. ALC management determines when early buys are necessary.

7.3. Interrogation Notice. The item manager can interrogate the D062 system to receive current data for any item. In addition, D062 automatically produces monthly interrogation notices for high intensity items, for substitute items whenever the master computes a buy, and for certain I&S grouped items.

7.4. Termination Notice:

7.4.1. The following terms apply to termination actions:

7.4.1.1. Reduction is any action to reduce or cancel quantities that are on purchase, but not yet on firm contract. Reductions do not require a reduction in requirements (RIR); instead, the item manager amends the PR.

7.4.1.2. Termination is any action to reduce or cancel an undelivered on-order contract quantity. All terminations require RIRs.

7.4.1.3. RIRs (AF Form 3056, Termination Authority). A request the item manager initiates to terminate assets on a firm contract.

7.4.2. Chapter 4 explains the termination formula.

7.4.3. The item manager reviews computed terminations and determines if termination action is in the best interests of the government. If so, he or she initiates actions to reduce on-order assets so that the wholesale stock assets are equal to or less than the reorder objective (ROL plus the computed EOQ).

7.4.3.1. Computation review includes verification of the following:

•Asset balances.

•ALTs.

•Back orders and due-ins.

•ARs.

7.4.3.2. Item manager completes all necessary RIR actions within 10 working days if he or she determines that such action is necessary. If the computation requires correction, the item manager should use the RDB "what If" capability to determine if termination action is still necessary.

7.4.3.3. D062 generates a Termination Repeat Notice every 30 days as long as the depot wholesale assets are above the TL and DIAs exist. The system displays a count of the number of notices that generates. This count increases by 1, up to 9, each time a repeat notice generates. The system stops producing repeat notices when the wholesale stock assets fall below the TL, the J041 system no longer reports terminable DIAs, or the item manager applies a termination flag.

7.4.3.3.1. The item manager, with written justification, can suppress repeat notices by entering "F" in the Termination Flag file maintenance field. "D" deletes the flag, and the system automatically enters this code when the ALT expires. When the flag is input, the system converts the numbers to alphas (1=A, 2=B, etc.). When the item manager deletes the flag or the ALT expires the system resumes printing repeat notices every 30 days and reverts to numeric characters. The item manager reviews suppression flags every 30 days.

7.4.3.4. During termination review, the item manager determines the cause of the termination. A common cause is decreased PPR. If the requirements are expected to continue decreasing, or if the item has become obsolete or superseded, the computed termination quantity should be canceled. If the item applies to a system with a declining program (in general, one with a PPR of less than

.850), the item manager should terminate regardless of termination costs and include the statement "Declining Program - Terminate Without Regard to Cost" on the AF Form 3056. Under exceptional circumstances, such as critical support posture or imminent delivery of assets, the ALC/CC or a delegated representative may deviate from the policy to terminate regardless of cost.

7.4.3.5. The item manager notifies the contracting function of any decision to reduce or cancel unfunded PR quantities. The PR should be amended or canceled as soon as possible.

7.4.3.6. RIR. An RIR action is a formal communication between the item management activity and the contracting function that termination action should begin. The guidelines in deciding whether a RIR should be started are:

7.4.3.6.1. It is known that no termination costs will accrue.

7.4.3.6.2. The end item or weapon system application is phasing out or a modification renders the item obsolete. In these cases, the item manager should consider terminating all on-order assets.

7.4.3.6.3. For all other items, the item manager runs a termination model, available on floppy disc from the ALC OPR, to determine if the termination is in the best interests of the government and the termination quantity. The item manager accepts the termination model recommendation when termination costs are less than 50 percent of the value of the terminable assets. When this occurs, the item manager prepares AF Form 3056 to obtain estimated termination costs. The procuring contracting officer (PCO) estimates termination costs after receipt of the AF Form 3056 and forwards the Form 3056 to the terminating contracting officer (TCO). If the estimated cost is greater than 50 percent of the contract value, the PCO contacts the item manager and verifies that termination is in the best interest of the government. If necessary, the item manager reruns the termination model to evaluate the termination costs. If the item manager decides that termination is more economical than contract completion, the PCO proceeds with the termination process by forwarding contract status, the estimated termination costs, and the AF Form 3056 to the TCO. See Figure 4 for a sample AF Form 3056.

7.4.3.6.4. The item manager fills in section I on the AF Form 3056 and forwards it to the procurement activity as soon as possible after making the decision to terminate. The Form 3056 includes the reason and cites the applicable approved requirements computation as authority. The item manager monitors the AF Forms 3056 status and initiates follow-up action when necessary.

7.4.3.6.5. Each ALC product directorate will maintain a RIR log book and appoint a RIR monitor, who periodically reviews the status of each termination. The log book should contain: RIR log number, date log number issued, manager designator, and date termination action completed or determined to be uneconomical to process. Log numbers include the federal supply class, fiscal year of RIR action, and a numerical sequence number, e.g., RIR-5821-92-1. For tracking purposes, the item manager must enter the RIR number in block 6 of the AF Form 3056.

7.4.3.6.6. The item manager documents all computation changes, reduction and RIR decisions, and files the documentation with the applicable termination notice. The item manager also accounts for all PRs and contract cancellations and reductions, and reasons for not terminating. The ALC OPR uses this documentation as the basis for reporting the ALCs' input to HQ AFMC for the annual DoD inventory report. The item manager obtains the appropriate

signature level, according to ALC policy, for all terminations, decisions not to terminate, and uses of suppression flags.

7.5. Decapitalization Notices. D062 produces a decapitalization notice when an item is to transfer to another service or to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The system considers the date of transfer when it computes buy or term quantities for the decapitalization notices and produces the following:

7.5.1. Initial Decapitalization Notice. D062 produces this notice between 120 and 149 days before decapitalization. When this notice is received by itself, no acquisition or termination action is needed to insure a full pipeline on the effective transfer date (ETD). However, the item manager and equipment specialist should review application data and verify demand and asset data upon receipt of this notice. The item manager includes a copy of this notice in transfer package to the gaining activity.

7.5.2. Initial Decapitalization, Plus Decapitalization Buy Notice. The item manager initiates acquisition action to ensure full pipeline on the ETD.

7.5.3. Initial Decapitalization, Plus Decapitalization Termination Notice. The item manager should take immediate termination action to avoid transferring inapplicable on-order inventory or increasing long supply stock.

7.5.4. Decapitalization Buy Notice. When the item manager receives this notice, it means that the item has come into a buy position since generation of the initial decapitalization notice. This may be caused by a “spike” in demands, increased flying hour program, unanticipated DL maintenance activity, etc. Acquisition action is needed to ensure a full pipeline on ETD.

7.5.5. Decapitalization Termination Notice. This notice means that the item has come into a termination position since generation of the initial decapitalization notice. This may be caused by unexpected customer returns, decreased flying hour program, decreased MDR, decreased DLM projections, etc. The item manager takes immediate termination action to avoid transferring inapplicable on-order inventory or increasing long supply stock.

7.5.6. Repeat Decapitalization Buy Notice. D062 generates a repeat decapitalization buy notice when no buy action was initiated within 30 days of the initial buy notice. A decapitalization buy notice continues to generate weekly until generation of the Pending Decapitalization Notice, based on the decapitalization LT requirement. The item manager follows normal guidelines relating to processing repeat buys.

7.5.7. Repeat Decapitalization Termination Notice. D062 generates a repeat decapitalization termination notice when no termination action was initiated within 30 days of the initial termination notice. The item manager processes repeat terminations as soon as possible to avoid transferring excess on-order inventory.

7.5.8. Decapitalization Index of Actions by IMS. This is a management summary product, produced weekly and is distributed to individual item managers. D062 produces a summary of action notices for the ALC OPR, who uses it to monitor the status of outstanding action notices.

7.5.9. Decapitalization Index of Actions by Type. D062 produces this product for the ALC OPR and engineering data personnel to allow them to monitor the status of outstanding item manager action notices.

7.5.10. Pending Decapitalization Notice. D062 outputs this product 30 days before the decapitalization date as a reminder that the item is transferring. New buys should not be initiated based on this

notice, however, a final review of application data is required at this time. The item manager keeps this notice for 90 days in case the item returns to Air Force control.

7.5.11. Transfer of Prime Notice. D062 produces this notice on the ETD to verify that the stock list change has processed and the transfer action is complete. This notice does not need to be retained.

7.6. Other Notices. See Chapter 2 for miscellaneous output notices.

7.7. Historical Records. The item manager annotates changes to computed data on the computation product, on an RD DDB product, or on an attached sheet. The rationale supporting judgment decisions must be clear enough and in sufficient detail for outside investigative authorities to conduct a meaningful and logical review. Documentation for decisions that deviate from existing guidelines or policies must include step-by-step rationale for the methodology used in making the determination.

7.8. Inventory Adjustments. Accurate requirements projections depend on accurate inventory reporting. The item manager may request a special inventory when a significant change to an asset balance does not correlate to a recorded issue, receipt, or inventory adjustment. The D035K system passes D8 (inventory adjustment voucher increase) and D9 (inventory adjustment voucher decrease) transactions to the D062 system.

7.9. Urgent Purchase Requests (PR). AFMCI 23-102 provides guidance in making a decision to initiate an urgent PR or upgrade a routine PR to urgent. The following guidance helps determine quantities to be considered for urgent acquisition:

7.9.1. The "ROL Def" (reorder level deficit) on the computation notice determine the ROL shortage (ROL, minus assets used in the computation).

7.9.2. Any quantity remaining after subtracting non-programmed back orders, such as FMS "S" case requisitions, and the VSL can be coded as urgent, according to the guidance in AFMCI 23-102.

7.10. Automated Purchase System (J023). The item manager requests automated PRs from the J023 system. J023 sends copies of the PR to the item manager for review, coordination, incorporation of attachments, signature prior, and forwarding to the PR processing function.

7.11. Constraints on EOQ. The EOQ provides a balanced optimum order quantity representing the minimum total variable cost. The ALC may place constraints on the computed EOQ under any of the following conditions:

7.11.1. Under HQ AFMC direction.

7.11.2. Comprehensive analysis indicates that a reduced EOQ results in potential savings. Such analysis considers aspects such as contracting history, effects on the ALC contracting function and the risk of obsolescence.

7.11.3. Demands are too unstable to predict.

7.12. Retention and Disposal. AFM 67-1, vol III, part one, chapter 9, section D, provides retention and disposal policy. Quarterly D067 Excess Review Listings (ERL) display disposal candidates. The item manager may retain assets that appear on the ERL if retention is justified and documented. The Materiel

Utilization Control Office (MUCO) at the ALCs administers the Retention and Disposal Program, including D067 ERL processing.

7.12.1. The item manager and equipment specialist file maintain the catalog system and assign disposal codes to items that no longer apply to active weapon systems or end items. This includes acquisition advice code (AAC) "Y" (use until exhausted) or source of supply (SOS) code "JCD." The D067 system receives items with these codes from the SC&D system and displays them on the ERL. If an item was assigned AAC "Y" or SOS "JCD" in error, emergency cataloging action (AF Form 86), can reactivate the item. The item manager/equipment specialist follow up until the action is complete. The stock number should be reactivated as quickly as possible to prevent disposal of needed assets.

7.12.2. Special code "D" prints automatically when an item is cataloged as disposal in the D034A or D035A system. This code causes assets to be listed as unsuitable excess and prevents generation of computation notices.

7.12.3. The item manager cannot change a disposal code (special code "D") in D062. Only catalog action on AF Form 86 can change acquisition advice code "Y" or SOS "JCD."

7.13. Reclamation. DoD policy directs reclamation of usable assets, when economically feasible, in lieu of acquisition or repair, and when needed to satisfy urgent requirements (MICAPs, etc.) regardless of cost. AFMCR 65-31, Reclamation of USAF Property, contains reclamation policy and procedures.

7.14. Asset Utilization. Assets located in the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices (DRMO) worldwide are utilized in lieu of new acquisition or repair whenever possible. AFM 67-1, vol III, part one, chapter 9 contains guidance for receiving and processing D067 Front End Screening (equipment specialist) listings containing visibility of assets located in the DRMOs.

7.15. Calendar Time Change Items. AFM 67-1, vol I, part one governs items that require removal and replacement at specific time periods, as specified in applicable technical orders. Support for these items is based on projected ARs rather than demand history. Type C computation usually apply to these items. The same review requirements that apply to all ARs apply to these items.

7.16. Shelf Life Items. EOQ principles do not apply to items with shelf life of less than 6 months. An indefinite delivery contract should be used for these items, with direct delivery to the user.

7.16.1. The maximum buy quantity for items with 6 or more months' shelf life is the ROL def, plus the lesser of the computed EOQ or one-half of the shelf life.

7.16.2. D035A identifies shelf life items to D062. The item manager cannot change the shelf life code in D062, but can change it in the catalog system on AF Form 86. AFM 67-1, vol I, part 4, attachment 37 lists shelf life codes, DoD 4140.27-M provides management procedures.

7.17. Parts Kits. The EOQ for parts kits does not exceed 1 year's requirements. The item manager places the kit number in the first three positions and a constant 9 in the last position of the Noun field. AFMCM 65-42, *Repair Parts Kits (D031) Users Manual,* contains instructions for kit review and processing.

7.18. Contingency Items. These are items with assets that normally stratify as potential DoD excess but higher headquarters direct their retention to meet military contingencies. Assets will not be retained as military contingency without such guidance. The issuing authority periodically reviews and updates this

directive. Upon receipt of such directives, the item manager assigns contingency (special code) "C" to the items covered and file maintains an AR in the first quarter of the computation equal to the number of assets to be retained These ARs do not shift. The total requirement is part of the RL. Type "C" computation applies to these items; the item manager cannot change this. The special code "C" causes assets to stratify in the CSIS as military contingency instead of potential DoD excess. The item manager can delete the special code by file maintaining "D" in the contingency retention code field.

7.19. Delete Items. These are items that do not match a corresponding SC&D master record and are suspended from the normal computation. They pass to D200O for stratification. special code "D," which the item manager cannot change, applies to these items. D062 does not generate notices when this delete code exists. Delete items pass to the Master Item Identification Control System (D043) as potentially inactive if they have been in the inventory for at least three years, but have not recorded any demands, requisitions, or ARs during the past two years. The Defense Inactive Item Program (DIIP) provides DoD-wide procedures to detect and eliminate inactive items (those with no demands in 5 years) from the supply system and from active cataloging records.

7.20. Deferred Disposal Items. Deferred disposal items have assets that are exempt from disposal. Such exemption is authorized by higher headquarters-directed disposal freeze or action that the item manager initiates. (See AFM 67-1, vol III, part One, chapter 9, *Air Force Materiel Utilization and Disposition Program.)*

7.20.1. When higher headquarters directs or cancels an application freeze, the ALC OPR changes the ALCs application edit table to reflect changes to applications that require freeze or delete action. These codes are:

7.20.1.1. "B," for peculiar base and depot assets.

7.20.1.2. "P," for peculiar depot assets of specific weapon systems.

7.20.1.3. "O," for common depot assets.

7.20.2. The item manager may defer disposal of excess depot assets on individual items by assigning an "R" deferred disposal code. This code requires complete justification and at first level supervisory approval. The R code takes precedence over the application freeze codes.

7.21. History Control Items. Requirements for these items are not responsive to the standard 2-year base period, due to an ascending or descending demand trend caused by a corresponding change to the item's projected end article or item program, a maintenance concept change that affects the item usage, or increased item wear-out due to the age of the item. A history control code may be feasible if any of these conditions cause a significant variance (25 percent increase or decrease) in the computation results.

7.21.1. The item manager uses a history control code only when the item meets one of the above conditions. It is not intended to be a "crutch" to adjust the computation. The history control code causes an item to compute using a 1-year base period. The item manager should remove the code when the consumption rate levels off. Use of this code also requires written documentation and first level supervisory approval. The item manager reviews the validity of the history control code each time the system produces a computation notice. The item manager file maintains the history control code in the history control code field.

7.22. I&S Breakdown Items. This happens when a member of a fully interchangeable I&S family is removed from the grouping. The system automatically assigns master item code "M" and enters this code and current Julian date in the estimated demands field. The system automatically deletes this code and the date after 1 year, or when the family demand rate equals or exceeds the demand rate of the family prior to the breakdown. The item manager cannot file maintain or delete the code. Until these criteria occur, the computation uses the larger rates. The purpose of the code is to preclude termination or excess action until usage has had a chance to stabilize. D062 produces buy and data notices as applicable.

7.23. Obsolete Items . The ALC OPR establishes an obsolete item when information indicates that an application is obsolete, and takes action to delete the application from the file and notifies the item manager of the pending action. The item manager codes the bachelor item, or each applicable family member, as obsolete by entering "X" in the Obsolete Assets Code file maintenance field. "D" deletes the code. If no other applications can be added to the file, then coding the item obsolete is the first step toward cataloging the item for disposal. All assets are listed as unsuitable excess for output to D067, enabling disposal action.

7.24. Suspended Items. These items have no computation due to erroneous or missing data elements in the master record. D062 produces an EOQ Exception Listing for the item manager. The item manager corrects all erroneous and missing data before the system produces a computation. Figure 2 displays suspended item codes.

7.25. Acquisition Method CodeError! Reference source not found. (AMC). This code denotes the contracting method used to buy the item; for example, sole source, direct purchase from the manufacturer, competitive negotiation, or advertisement. See DoD 4100.39-M, *Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) Procedures* (DLIS Manual), vol 12, chapter 2, for listing of AMCs.

7.26. Transfers from the D041 System to D062. The following criteria apply to establish items in D062 that transfer from D041:

7.26.1. The base condemnation percent in D041 should not be used as the condemnation factor in D062. D062 should use 1.00.

7.26.2. The base not reparable this station (NRTS) and base condemnations become transfer demands in D062.

7.26.3. The depot reparable generations from the Stock Balance & Consumption Report (SB&CR) become AFMC depot sales demands in D062.

NOTE:

DQT and frequency quarter tally must be adjusted as needed or file maintained demand data will be rejected.

7.27. Inter-ALC Transfers. When items transfer to another ALC, the losing ALC provides all available requirements data to the gaining ALC. The gaining item manager reviews all data. If the data are incomplete, the gaining item manager contacts the losing item manager for more information or clarification.

7.28. Unserviceable Consumable Items (condition codes "E," "F," and "G"). Consumable items are not normally repaired at the depot level; accordingly, the level of wholesale unserviceable stock should be minimal. Unless unserviceable assets can be economically repaired to satisfy a valid requirement, the item manager processes them for disposal. If there are recurring repairs, the equipment specialist reviews the item for an ERRC change. D062 considers unserviceable assets, reduced by the item condemnation factor, to compute stock levels. The system automatically assigns a condemnation factor of 100 percent which means that the computation does not consider any unserviceable assets unless the item manager, on the equipment specialist's advice, assigns a smaller condemnation rate. Condition code "E" assets (incomplete) require only minimal restoration (such as replacement of a knob) by distribution personnel. The system considers unserviceable assets with condition code "F" to be excess and passes the quantities to the Defense Material Utilization and Disposition Program (D067) system for item manager review and disposal action. Condition code "G" assets are awaiting parts and require repair by maintenance once the missing parts are received. AFM 67-1, vol I, part one, chapter 4, section A provides guidance for tracking condition code "E" and "G" assets to assure they are made serviceable in a timely manner.

7.28.1. The base supply activity disposes of unserviceable assets in retail accounts and do not report them to the item manager. If the wholesale supply account includes unserviceable assets returned from the bases, the item manager processes them for disposal upon receipt in depot supply. The exception is when the item manager directs the return of unserviceable assets to cover temporary and exceptional situations, such as critical or MICAP. In these cases, the item manager request depot supply in writing to block the disposal of unserviceable assets. This request specifies the quantity anticipated, the reason for the action, and how long the disposal should be blocked. In addition, the item manager inputs a reparable item movement control (RIMC) code "J" in D035A.

7.28.2. Reviewing unserviceable assets for possible repair:

7.28.2.1. No review is required for SMGC T items unless the item is critical, has a MICAP, or if the item manager anticipates MICAP due out details.

7.28.2.2. If an item is critical or has a MICAP or an anticipated MICAP stock due out, the item manager requests the production management function to initiate repair of a quantity of unserviceable assets equal to the total stock due out or the number of unserviceable assets, whichever is less. If the item meets none of the above conditions, the quantity to repair is the total priority 1 through 5 due outs or total unserviceable assets, whichever is less. The equipment specialist reviews these items for accuracy of the ERRC, condemnation factor, and reason for the accumulation of unserviceable assets.

7.28.3. Some consumable essential to weapon system operation may be considered to be technically, but not economically, repairable. These may be treated as reparable items if the item manager and equipment specialist consider repair to be a temporarily viable alternative to new acquisition. Unserviceable assets may accumulate for a predetermined and limited time to meet the need for serviceable items. The equipment specialist changes the ERRC for any consumable item found to be repairable for its continued inventory life.

7.29. International Logistics, Grant Aid. Replenishment requirements for countries supported by this program are computed according to demand history.

7.30. International Logistics, Foreign Military Sales (FMS):

7.30.1. D062 treats demands for FMS stock level “K” cases as recurring requisitions and uses them to compute demand rates and to project requirements the same as for Air Force demands. The system record requisitions as FMS sales demands identifies them with a document identifier beginning with "D," a "1" in column 72, and a "K" in the 4th position of the supplementary address.

7.30.2. Other cases, such as S-case requisitions, are supported on an "as occurs" basis; for example, the requisition is supplied if enough stocks are available above the ROL. If not, the requisition back orders and is part of the current acquisition. D062 does not record demands on these requisitions.

7.30.3. When a stock level K-case is first established, no supporting demand history is in D062. If there are not enough assets to support this and other requirements, the item manager enters an AR in the quarter that ALT ends. If recurring demands are received for this case while the AR is still in D062, the item manager reduces the additive by the number of demands. The Security Assistance Management Information System (SAMIS) product CLSSA Requirements Listing (W001.-GBK), provided quarterly to ALC/FM focal points, identifies initial K-case requirements.

7.31. International Logistics Reorder Level (ROL). All international logistics due outs are part of the item ROL and are authorized for acquisition. However, the item manager assures identification of proper funding for FMS case requisitions.

7.32. File Maintenance. Consumable item computation processed in the last days of March, June, September and December are especially important. Files from these cycles pass to the stratification. At these times the application monitor, the item manager, and equipment specialist should be prepared to make manual adjustments to data that D062 uses in the requirements computation. During the weekly productions of various notices, each affected manager (specialist) should correct data and prepare auditable explanations for file maintenance actions.

7.32.1. Interfacing Systems. The D062 system receives most data elements from interfacing systems through interfaces from other data systems (see chapter 3, paras 3.5 and 3.6). The system provides various edits to ensure that the data received from these interfaces are valid. However, these edits cannot assure accuracy. Item manager intervention becomes necessary when interfacing data are inaccurate or missing. Therefore, file maintenance capability is provided to allow the item manager to enter information that reflects reality or represents expected activity. Timely and accurate file maintenance is necessary to assure responsiveness to support needs, provide defensible budget submissions, and to minimize manual adjustments to item computations.

7.32.2. Users can submit file maintenance transactions at any time. KEYPLUS is a useful medium for file maintenance. However, the use of this form is not mandatory. ALCs may develop their own on-line file maintenance capability. Any ALC that implements this capability provides all associated training and develops procedures to maintain management surveillance over data input to the system.

7.33. Categories of File Maintenance. There are two categories of file maintenance, application data and other types of data.

7.33.1. Application File Maintenance. The application designator is entered on Type Record M KEYPLUS in positions 27 through 41. Designators other than stock number designators are limited to twelve positions. The system accepts only alpha and numeric characters and rejects entries that contain any other characters (e.g., slashes, hyphens, or special characters). An item's application determines the essentiality and the amount of VSL it receives.

7.33.2. Application Types. The commodity or program involved determine the type of application.

7.33.2.1. Application Type A, Aircraft Designator. Aircraft applications are identified by mission (or model), design and series (MDS). The status prefix (alpha) appears in position 1 of the application field; position 1 is blank if not applicable. The modified mission (alpha) appears in position 2; position 2 is blank if not applicable. The basic mission (alpha) appears in position 3 and is required for all aircraft applications. The design number (numeric) appears in positions 4 through 6 and is required for all aircraft applications; leading zeroes are required. The design series (alpha) appears in position 7; position 7 is blank if not applicable. Positions 8 through 15 are blank. An aircraft designation always has an entry in positions 3 through 7. See

7.33.2.2. Application Type C, Communications, Electronic, Meteorological (CEM) Designator. CEM applications are identified by a free text, alphanumeric, equipment identifier that begins in position 1. Remaining positions left blank.

7.33.2.3. Application Type D, Engine Module Designator. HQ AFMC provides the format for entering engine module designators.

7.33.2.4. Application Type E, Engine Designator. Engine applications are identified by type, model, and series (TMS). The prefix (alpha) appears in positions 1 and 2; these positions are blank if not applicable. The type (alpha) appears in position 3 and is required for all engine applications. The model (alpha-numeric) appears in positions 4 through 10. The series (alpha) appears in position 11; position 11 is blank if not applicable. Position 12 may be numeric or blank. Positions 13 through 15 are blank for engine applications.

7.33.2.5. Application Type F, FMS. Only applications that are authorized for FMS use are file maintained. An authorized FMS designator identifies usage to a specific country case. An authorized FMS designator for aircraft, CEM, engines, C-E networks, missiles, support equipment, systems, or trainers appears in positions 1 through 12, and a country code in positions 14 and 15. AFM 67-1, vol I, part four, chapter 1, attachment 25 (*Country Activity Code*) lists valid country codes. Applications that involve several countries require repeat entries.

Example. Country Codes.

Thailand and the Philippines both use a T-28 aircraft application:

Position 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

T 0 2 8 T H

T 0 2 8 P I

When an application is used by unspecified countries, country code "FM" may appear in positions 14 and 15. This code is authorized when usage information from a country would not be useful, such as cases where a country or countries use an item sporadically and without a CLSSA.

7.33.2.6. Application Type G, Guns. A standard gun designator, left-justified, appears in positions 1 through 6 and trailing positions are blank. The numeric gun control number appears in positions 7 and 8 and trailing positions are blank.

7.33.2.7. Application Type L, Communications-Electronic (C-E) Network (L System). The standard C-E network designator appears in positions 1 through 4 and trailing positions are blank.

7.33.2.8. Application Type M, Missiles. The status prefix (alpha) symbol is not required in the file maintenance. The launch environment (alpha) appears in position 1; position 1 is blank if not applicable. The mission (alpha) appears in position 2 and is required for all missile applications. The type (alpha) appears in position 3 and is required for all missile applications. The design number (numeric characters) appears in positions 4 through 7 and is required for all missile applications. Leading zeroes are required here. The design series (alpha) appears in position 8; position 8 is blank if not applicable. Positions 9 through 15 are always blank.

Note: A missile designation always has an entry in positions 2 through 6.

7.33.2.9. Application Type P, Stock Number or Program Element Code (PEC). A national stock number (NSN) application represents a stock listed NHA in which the consumable component is installed. The 13- or 15-position NSN appears from left to right in positions 1 through 15. Positions 1 through 13 must be numeric. Positions 14 and 15 must be alpha or blank. Such applications must always accompany a NHA code in column 49, Type Record M. A NSN application is always a recoverable (ERRC XD1 or XD2) or equipment (ERRC ND2 or NF2) item.

7.33.2.10. Application Type Q, Support Equipment (SE). An authorized SE designator for aircraft, engines, or missiles appears in positions 1 through 12, and a constant “Q” in position 13.

7.33.2.11. Application Type S, System. An authorized system designator, identified by an alphanumeric character, appears in position 1. Trailing positions are blank.

7.33.2.12. Application Type T, Trainer. Trainer applications are identified by a six-, seven-, or eight-digit alphanumeric designator beginning in position 1. Trailing positions are blank.

7.33.3. Other management data appear in transactions A through L. Some data elements should be changed or entered only under certain circumstances.

7.33.3.1. J041 Suppress Code (Type Record A, Position 77). Suppresses the LT that is passed from the J041 system. The item manager enters this code when there is reason to believe that the latest LT is not representative of future LTs. This may be the case in the event of significant modification, MYC, market changes, or changes caused by increased or decreased competition.

7.33.3.2. Buy Notice Flag (Type Record B, Position 28). The item manager enters this code pending acquisition method code screening or reverse engineering, and on the advice of the equipment specialist when "peaks" in demands are expected to level off or decline. The flag codes and specific time periods to prevent notices from repeating are:

Table 7.1. Buy Notice Flag.

Flag Code	Time/Action
F	ALT
G	90 Days
H	180 Days
I	274 Days
D	Delete Flag Code

7.33.3.3. Obsolete Assets Code (Type Record B, Position 29). The item manager enters this code on the advice of the ALC OPR or the equipment specialist when all applications have been coded obsolete and action is pending to remove them from the application file.

7.33.3.4. Contingency Retention Code (Type Record B, Position 30). Applies when higher headquarters advises that an item that would normally be classified as potential DoD excess, but is needed to meet a specific contingency.

7.33.3.5. History Control Code (Type Record B, Position 31). The item manager assigns this code when the previous year's demands are more representative than those in the base period (up to 2 years). Circumstances that warrant assignment of this code are:

7.33.3.5.1. A change to the maintenance concept that would affect an item's usage.

7.33.3.5.2. Increased failure due to the age of an item.

7.33.3.6. Use Until Exhausted (UTE) Code (Type Record B, Column 32). Applies to terminal items (those with Acquisition Advice Codes "V" or "U").

7.33.3.7. Deferred Disposal Code (Type Record B, Column 33). The item manager assigns this code to items that are exempt by higher headquarters from disposal of excess assets.

7.33.3.8. Subsystem Essentiality Code and Item Essentiality Code (SSEC/IEC) Indicator (Type Record B, Column 35). The item manager enters this code on the advice of the equipment specialist, in whose judgment the second and third positions of the MIEC will not change. This normally applies only to items that are installed directly on the end item, as opposed to being installed on an intervening assembly in the indenture structure.

7.33.3.9. Termination Flag (Type Record B, Position 38). This flag requires second level supervisor approval. It is not to be used for the sole purpose of preventing quantities from computing into termination. The termination suppression flag "F" suppresses repeat termination notices through the ALT.

7.33.3.10. Multiple Year Contracting (MYC) Code (Type Record B, Position 39). Protects assets from termination when one of the MY techniques defined in chapter 6 and in AFMCI 23-102 applies.

7.33.3.11. Condemnation Factor (Type Record B, Positions 41-43). The item manager enters this factor on the advice of the equipment specialist to indicate the percent of assets inducted for repair expected to be condemned, or if action is underway to change the item ERRC to T or C.

7.33.3.12. Program Code (Type Record B, Position 44). Causes the default PPR (0.750) to substitute for the PPR in the EOQ master record. The item manager maintains justification for this code in the item folder. The ALC OPR approves use of this code. "D" in column 44 deletes the program code.

7.34. Item Manager Responsibilities. D062 produces an exception list, by manager code, that notifies the item manager when file maintenance is necessary to complete a record in the EOQ master file. The record begins when D062 processes an SC&D processing master. The EOQ master record remains suspended until the item manager completes the file maintenance to correct discrepancies or missing data elements.

7.34.1. A prime record gained from a transfer-of-prime item management responsibility that does not match the EOQ master record outputs to the item manager for file maintenance action.

7.34.2. File maintenance and other indicative data input from other systems may result in suspense or other indicator output codes (Table 3.7) which will require item manager file maintenance. Special handling may be required when the output is during a computation cycle affecting the budget preparation.

7.34.3. The item manager may need to correct D062 data if interrogations results indicate that portions of the system's data are in error.

7.34.4. Areas requiring item manager attention during file maintenance are:

7.34.4.1. The need to assign obsolete (X), contingency (C), use until exhausted (U), new (N), and deferred disposal (R) codes.

7.34.4.2. The condemnation factor, according to actual experience or the equipment specialist's estimate or recommendation.

7.34.4.3. When there is not enough stock to support an FMS K case, an AR may be required.

7.34.4.4. Initial readiness spares packages (RSP, formerly WRSK/BLSS) should be file maintained as ARs in the appropriate quarter, and deleted when the requirement is filled.

7.34.4.5. Levels for insurance items should be added or reduced through file maintenance. If consistent demand patterns are present, the item manager considers removing the insurance code from the catalog system. The equipment specialist assists the item manager in these decisions.

7.34.4.6. Contingency item requirements should support the desired levels.

7.34.4.7. The item manager enters the proper code ("X") to suspend deleted items from normal computation.

7.34.4.8. The item manager may defer excess depot assets by file maintaining an "R" deferred disposal code.

7.34.4.9. Obsolete items.

7.34.4.10. The need to assign history control codes, on the advice of the equipment specialist.

7.34.4.11. Suspended items that require correction in order to be computed.

7.34.4.12. Inter-ALC transfers require item manager/equipment specialist file maintenance.

7.34.4.13. Buy, data level, and term notices may require file maintenance when data elements, such as demands or returns, are found to be erroneous during their review.

7.34.4.14. Standard unit price for nonstock fund items may be updated.

7.34.4.15. Application data may require updating.

7.34.4.16. LTs are updated when needed and require supporting documentation for an audit trail

7.35. Equipment Specialist Responsibilities. Equipment specialists assure that data are available and validated for consumable items that apply to their assigned systems. They work with the item manager to assure emphasis is placed on customer support. Specifically, the equipment specialist:

7.35.1. Notifies the item manager when technical factors affect the reliability or demand patterns of an item, range of items, weapon system, or subsystem, or when new weapon systems are activated.

7.35.2. Reviews the application and indenture data in the D062 system annually, or when a buy notice generates. The equipment specialist is also responsible for ensuring that the latest application data is maintained into API.

7.35.3. Provides the item manager with factors that determine estimated demands for new or reactivated items, that may delete items, or determine ARs.

7.35.4. Computation Notice Application Data for Equipment Specialist Review (A-D062-02W-WC-MP8) parts I and II helps the equipment specialist review current data in the system and provide corrections when needed.

7.35.4.1. D062 generates a buy or data notice for an item when the most recent equipment specialist review was 364 days ago or earlier, when the equipment specialist review date is blank, or the item essentiality code is blank.

7.35.4.2. Part I contains application data for each stock number listed in part II. The equipment specialist ensures that each application is current before the item manager initiates buy action.

7.35.4.3. Part II is a consolidated listing of all NSNs broken down by equipment specialist code and in ascending NSN sequence. The equipment specialist reviews all data in part II and informs the applicable item manager of any necessary corrections.

7.35.4.4. After reviewing part I, the equipment specialists signs, dates, and forward it to the item manager for file maintenance action.

7.35.5. These EOQ computational data elements require equipment specialist and item manager coordination when applicable:

7.35.5.1. Equipment specialist designator, a two digit code showing the responsible equipment specialist.

7.35.5.2. Equipment specialist review date.

7.35.5.3. Nomenclature.

7.35.5.4. All weapon system users.

7.35.5.5. Subsystem essentiality code/item essentiality code.

7.35.5.6. Retention level factor.

7.35.5.7. Item essentiality code.

7.35.5.8. Estimated demands.

7.35.5.9. Condemnation factor.

7.35.5.10. Additive requirements.

7.35.5.11. Depot level maintenance requirements.

7.35.5.12. Procurement source code (PSC), a one digit numeric input to the cataloging system by AF Form 86.

7.35.5.13. Unit of measure (AF Form 86).

7.35.5.14. Part number (AF Form 86).

7.35.5.15. ERRC (expendability, recoverability, reparability code) (AF Form 86).

7.35.5.16. Precious metal indicator code (AF Form 86).

7.35.5.17. Shelf life code (AF Form 86).

7.35.6. The equipment specialist recommends repair and local manufacture of consumable items, taking item criticality into consideration.

7.35.7. The equipment specialist augments the buy notice review process and advises the item manager of item characteristics that affect buy quantities or feasibility. These characteristics include obsolescence, item replacement, I&S changes, users and design changes.

Table 7.2. File Maintenance Instructions.

Transaction	Position	Data Element	Action/Edit	Exception Code
	1-3		System inputs "ZR." No edit.	
	4-7	Federal Supply Class (FSC)	Numeric. Right fill.	
	8-16	National Item Identification Number (NIIN)	Alpha-numeric.	
	17-18	Materiel Management Aggregation Code (MMAC)	Alpha-numeric. May be blank.	
	19-21	Manager Designator	Alpha-numeric. May be blank.	
	22-25	Current Date	Numeric. YDDD. Right fill.	
A	26	Card	No edit.	
	27-36	Noun	Enter from left to right. Must include one or more alpha characters.	17
	37-41	ES Review Date	Enter date in YYDDD format. Numeric. Right fill.	07
	42-46	Blank		
	47-53	Estimated Demands	Enter estimated demands, prefix with zeroes if necessary. Numeric.	07
	54	New Item Code	Enter N if file maintaining estimated demands.	07, 56
	55-58	Production Lead Time (PLT)	Enter PLT in days, prefix with zeroes if necessary.	11
	59-60	Industrial Preparedness Production Lead Time	Enter in months, prefix with zeroes if necessary. Numeric, value must be 00 through 72.	18

	61-72	Stock Fund Budget Code	As defined below.	02
	61	Budget Code	System assigns “1.”	
	62	Blank		
	63-66	System Management Code (SMC)	Enter the four position SMC.	
	67-72	Materiel Program Code		
	61-72	Nonstock Fund Budget Code	As defined below.	02
	61	Budget Code	15, 17, 25, 29, 81, 82, 85, or 8M.	
	63-66	System Management Code	Enter the four position SMC.	
	67-72	Materiel Program Code (MPC)	Enter any six numeric characters if the item is not scheduled for transfer to the DLA or to another service. Recommend positions 67 and 72 be zero until the MPC is defined. Enter 9999 if the item is scheduled for transfer.	
	73	Management Intensity Code	Enter “1” or “2” to establish. Enter “D” to delete.	
	74-76	Administrative Lead Time	Enter ALT day, prefix with zeroes if necessary. Numeric.	09, 10
	77	J041 Reject Code	Enter any character other than “D” to reject lead times from J041. Enter “D” to resume accepting J041 lead times.	
	78-80	Blank		
B	26	Card Code		
	27	Interrogation Code	Enter “Y” to interrogate an actual NSN (I&S family member). Enter “Z” to interrogate to interrogate all family members under an I&S Master NSN. The system rejects file maintenance codes “Y” and “Z” if interrogation codes “I” or “M” are being processed.	
	28	Buy Notice Flag	Enter “F” to flag the item through ALT, “G” for 90 days, “H” for 180 days, “I” for 274 days. This flag suppresses repeat buy notices from the date of the last buy through the time indicated by the code. Enter “D” to delete the flag.	13

	29	Obsolete Assets Code	Enter "X" to code an item as obsolete. Enter "D" to delete the code.	05
	30	Contingency Retention Code	Apply only to an I&S family master or bachelor NSN. Enter "Y" to control an item's demand history. Enter "D" to delete the code.	54
	32	Use Until Exhausted (UTE) Code	Apply only to an I&S family master or bachelor NSN. Enter "U" to indicate that an item is to be used until stocks are exhausted. Enter "D" to delete the code.	55
	33	Disposal Deferred Code	Apply only to an I&S family master or bachelor NSN. Enter "R" to defer disposal. Enter "D" to delete the code.	30
	34	Type Computation Code	Enter "A," "B," or "C."	27
	35	SSEC/IEC Designator	Enter "X" to indicate that the SSEC and IEC are permanent. Enter "D" to delete.	
	36-37	Retention Factor	Enter retention level years, prefix with zero if necessary. Valid values are 00 through 15.	38
	38	Termination Flag	Enter "F" to suppress repeat termination notices through the ALT. Enter D to delete the flag.	91
	39	Multiple Year Procurement (MYP) Code	Enter "C," "E," "F," "L," "M," "P," "O," or "U." Enter "X" to delete.	
	40	Blank		
	41-43	Condemnation Factor	Enter three-position numeric. Valid values are 000 to 100.	49
	44	Program Code	Enter "P" to substitute the default peacetime program ration for the PPR on the EOQ Master Record. Enter "D" to delete the code.	
	45-50	Blank		
	51-58	1st Adjusted Nonrecurring Demands	As defined below.	
	51	Action Code	Enter "A" to add demands to a quarter, "S" to subtract demands.`	14
	52	Quarter	Enter "C" for the current quarter, or 1 through 8 to indicate the quarter being adjusted. 1 is the most recent quarter.	14

	53-59	Quantity	Enter the number of demands, prefixed by zeroes if necessary, to be added or subtracted from the nonrecurring demands in the EOQ master record.	15
	59-66	2nd Adjusted Nonrecurring Demands.	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted nonrecurring demands above.	14
	67-74	3rd Adjusted Nonrecurring Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted nonrecurring demands above.	14
	75	Blank		
	76	Demand Quarter Tally (DQT)	Enter 1 through 8 to indicate the number of quarters of demand history to be included in the computation.	20
	77-80	Blank		
C	26	No Edit		
	27-34	1st Adjusted Sales Demands	As defined below.	
	27	Action Code	Enter “A” to add demands to a quarter, “S” to subtract demands.	15
	28	Quarter	Enter “C” for the current quarter, or 1 through 8 to indicate the quarter being adjusted. 1 is the most recent quarter.	15
	29-34	Quantity	Enter the number of demands, prefixed by zeroes if necessary, to be added or subtracted from the sales in the EOQ master record.	15
	35-42	2nd Adjusted Sales Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales above.	15
	43-50	3rd Adjusted Sales Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	15
	51-58	4th Adjusted Sales Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	15
	59-66	5th Adjusted Sales Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	15
	67-74	6th Adjusted Sales Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	15
	75	Service Code	Enter the code of the service whose demands are being adjusted: F - Air Force, A - Army, M- Marine Corps, N - Navy, X - other service, C - contractor.	15

	76-80	Blank		
D	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-34	1st Adjusted Sales Returns	As defined below.	
	27	Action Code	Enter “A” to add demands to a quarter, “S” to subtract returns.	04
	28	Quarter	Enter “C” for the current quarter, or 1 through 8 to indicate the quarter being adjusted. 1 is the most recent quarter.	04
	29-34	Quantity	Enter the number of returns, prefixed by zeroes if necessary, to be added or subtracted from the sales in the EOQ master record.	04
	35-42	2nd Adjusted Sales Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	04
	43-50	3rd Adjusted Sales Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns demands above.	04
	51-58	4th Adjusted Sales Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	04
	59-66	5th Adjusted Sales Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	04
	67-74	6th Adjusted Sales Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	04
	75	Service Code	Enter the code of the service whose returns are being adjusted: F - Air Force, A - Army, M- Marine Corps, N - Navy, X - other service, C - contractor.	
E	26	No Edit		
	27-34	1st Adjusted Transfer Demands	As defined below.	
	27	Action Code	Enter “A” to add demands to a quarter, “S” to subtract demand.	21
	28	Quarter	Enter “C” for the current quarter, or 1 through 8 to indicate the quarter being adjusted. 1 is the most recent quarter.	21
	29-34	Quantity	Enter the number of demands, prefixed by zeroes if necessary, to be added or subtracted from the sales in the EOQ master record.	21

	35-42	2nd Adjusted Transfer Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales above.	21
	43-50	3rd Adjusted Transfer Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	21
	51-58	4th Adjusted Transfer Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	21
	59-66	5th Adjusted Transfer Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	21
	67-74	6th Adjusted Transfer Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	21
F	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-34	1st Adjusted Transfer Returns	As defined below.	
	27	Action Code	Enter “A” to add demands to a quarter, “S” to subtract returns.`	16
	28	Quarter	Enter “C” for the current quarter, or 1 through 8 to indicate the quarter being adjusted. 1 is the most recent quarter.	16
	29-34	Quantity	Enter the number of returns, prefixed by zeroes if necessary, to be added or subtracted from the sales in the EOQ master record.	16
	35-42	2nd Adjusted Transfer Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	16
	43-50	3rd Adjusted Transfer Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns demands above.	16
	51-58	4th Adjusted Transfer Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	16
	59-66	5th Adjusted Transfer Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	16
	67-74	6th Adjusted Transfer Returns	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales returns above.	16
G	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-34	1st Adjusted FMS Demands	As defined below.	
	27	Action Code	Enter “A” to add demands to a quarter, “S” to subtract demands.	65

	28	Quarter	Enter "C" for the current quarter, or 1 through 8 to indicate the quarter being adjusted. 1 is the most recent quarter.	
	29-34	Quantity	Enter the number of demands, prefixed by zeroes if necessary, to be added or subtracted from the sales in the EOQ master record.	65
	35-42	2nd Adjusted FMS Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales above.	65
	43-50	3rd Adjusted FMS Demands	Enter appropriate values, as explained under 1st adjusted sales demands above.	65
	59	Blank		
	60-65	1st Adjusted Frequency Demands	As defined below.	67
	62-65	Quantity	Enter the frequency value, prefixed with zeros, from which the quantity will be subtracted or added.	67
	66-71	2nd Adjusted Frequency Demands	Enter the appropriate value, as explained under 1st Adjusted Frequency Demands.	67
	72-77	3rd Adjusted Frequency Demands	Enter the appropriate value, as explained under 1st Adjusted Frequency Demands.	67
	78	Blank		
	79	Frequency Demands Quarter Tally	Enter the quarter necessary to include lost history. May be adjusted upward through the 8th quarter but cannot exceed the demand quarter tally.	68
	80	Blank		
H	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-32	1st Quarter Additive Requirement (AR)	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	33-38	2nd Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	39-44	3rd Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	45-50	4th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19

	51-56	5th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	57-62	6th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	63-68	7th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	69-74	8th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	75-80	Blank	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
J	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-32	9th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	33-38	10th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	39-44	11th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	45-50	12th Quarter AR	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
	51-80	Blank	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	19
K	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-32	1st Quarter Depot Level Maintenance (DLM) Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	33-38	2nd Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	39-44	3rd Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	

	45-50	4th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	51-56	5th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	57-62	6th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	63-68	7th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	69-74	8th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	75-80	Blank	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
L	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-32	9th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	33-38	10th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	39-44	11th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	45-50	12th Quarter DLM Requirement	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
	51-80	Blank	Enter the numeric requirement, prefixed with zeros. Fill with zeros to delete the requirement.	
M	26	Card Code	No edit.	
	27-53	Application Data	See below.	
	27-41	Application Designator	Enter an application designator that either matches an entry in the D062 edit table or will pass s stock number or program element code structure edit.	80 81, 82

	42-46	Application Quantity per Application (QPA)	Enter a five position numeric value, right justified and prefixed with zeros. Required when adding a new application to file. Not required when changing the application MIEC or NHA code, or when deleting an application. If entered, the value must be greater than 0 unless the application is a support equipment item ("Q" in position 50).	84
	47	Application Subsystem Essentiality Code (SSEC)	Enter A, B, C, or D for application types A, E, L, M, T, or Q. Codes for other applications may be entered as described in table 7.2. A valid SSEC is required for all add transactions (change code A).	83
	48	Application Item Essentiality Code (IEC)	Enter E, F, or G for application types A, E, L, M, T, or Q. Codes for other applications may be entered as described in table 7.2. A valid IEC is required for all add transactions (change code A).	83
	49	Application Next Higher Assembly (NHA) Code	Enter A if the designator is a NHA and the application type (position 50) is not P. Enter B if the designator is a recoverable NSN (ERRC XD2 or XD3). Enter C if the designator is an equipment item (ERRC ND2 or NF2). Enter D if the designator is a higher assemble than the NHA.	85
	50	Application Type Code	Enter A for aircraft, C for CEM, D for engine modules, E for engines, F for FMS, G for guns, L for comm-electronic networks, M for missiles, P for program element codes or national stock numbers, Q for support equipment, S for systems, or T for trainers.	86
		Application Subtype Code	Applies only to FMS applications. Enter A for aircraft, C for CEM, E for engines, L for Comm-Electronic networks, M for missiles, S for systems, or T for trainers.	86
		Application Change Code	Enter A to change data on an existing application or to add a new application. Enter D to delete an application.	87
		Replacement Rate	Enter the percentage to be used to compute DLM requirements if other than the rate provided by D200F (API). Numeric entry with leading zeros.	87

NOTE: Users can generate new application master lists for an item by entering “Interrogate” in the application designator field and entering “A” in the application type code field and “D” in the application change code field.				
	27-31	CAGE Code (formerly FSCM)	Enter the applicable code for the manufacturer.	
	32-63	Part Number	Enter the manufacturer’s part number.	
	64	PN/FSCM (CAGE) Update Override Code	Enter M to accept only file maintenance as the source of part number and CAGE data. Enter D to delete the code.	
	65	Blank		
	66-73	Wear-out Factor	Numeric entry with three integers and five implied decimals. Enter with leading zeros.	
	74	Wear-out Factor Source Code	Enter C for CSIS recycle or I for IMS.	
	75-79	Requester Code	Enter the requester’s office symbol.	
	80	Blank		

Figure 7.1. Mission-Design-Series Structure.

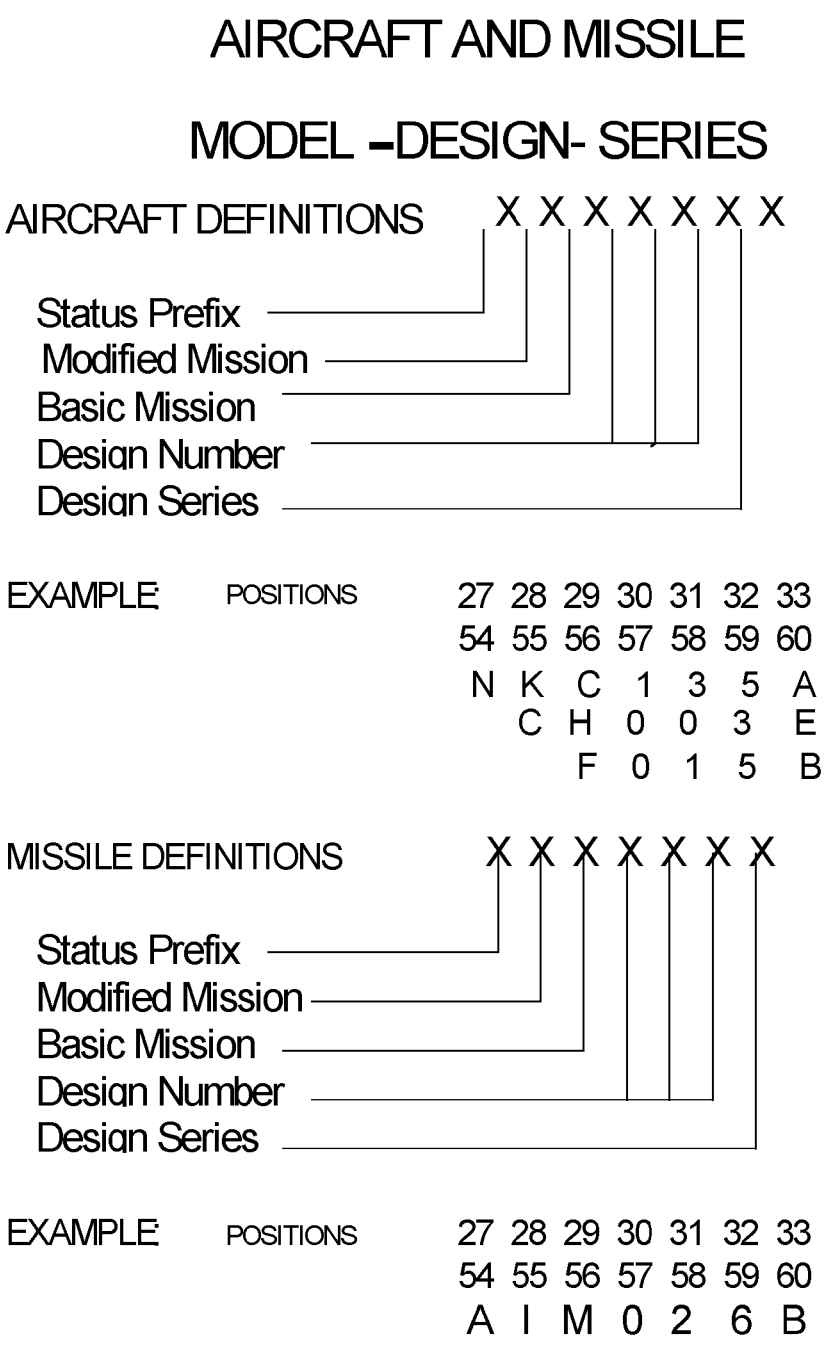


Table 7.3. Mission Design Series Structure Positions.

Positions	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	65	65	66	67	68
Aircraft MDS			B	0	5	2	E								
Aircraft MDS		K	C	1	3	5	A								
Aircraft MDS	H	K	C	1	3	5	A								
Aircraft MDS			C	H	0	0	3	E							
Engine TMS			J	0	0	5	7	0	5	5	A				
Engine TMS		G	R	0	0	8	5	1	8	0					
Engine TMS	F	X	J	0	0	7	9	0	1	1	A				
Engine TMS	G	S	O	0	4	8	0	B	1	0	A	6			
Missile MDS	A	I	M	0	2	5	B								
Drone MDS		Q	F	1	0	2	A								
Trainer	3	E	F	0	0	0									
Trainer	1	A	D	0	0	0	A								
National Stock No.	4	9	2	0	0	0	1	7	6	9	2	0	0	D	Q
PEC	5	6	0	1	2										
PEC	1	0	0	3	C										
CEM	A	N	A	T	Q	1									
CEM	A	N	A	L	1	1	T	4							
FMS			F	1	0	4	C							A	T
FMS		T	F	0	0		1	4	0	0				G	R
GUN	M	6	1				0								
GUN	G	A	U	8			1	5							
C-E NETWORK	4	0	7	L											
C-E NETWORK	8	0	2	L											
SYSTEM	A	P	N	8	2										
SYSTEM	A	R	C	9	0										
SUPPORT EQPT			B	0	5	2							0		
SUPPORT EQPT			F	0	0	5							0		

Figure 7.2. AF Form 3056, Termination authority.

TERMINATION AUTHORITY

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *This form will be used to initiate termination of an AF*
2. *Include all pertinent remarks or instructions for completing termination*
3. *Insofar as practicable this form shall be HAND CARRIED to expense to the Government occasioned by delay in termination*
4. *A complete termination is a termination of all undelivered on a contract after the termination becomes A partial termination is a termination wherein remain on the contract to be delivered after the becomes*
5. *Procuring contracting officers initiating Part I of this in addition to Part II (convenience or default) will items 3, 4, 5, and 6; Item 7 if a partial*

I. **TERMINATION REQUEST**

1. TO: *(Procuring Contracting Office-Include organization*	2. FROM: *(Activity Originating Request for Procurement-Include organization code, telephone*
SA-ALC/PKP Kelly AFB TX 78241	SA-ALC/LPDSM-1/Raoul Duke/5-8945 Kelly AFB TX 78241
3. NAME AND LOCATION OF CONTRACTOR Berkley-Bedell Engineering, Inc. Lake Okoboji IA 51342	4. CONTRACT NUMBER*(Including order* F33657-95-0006

5. TERMINATION EFFECTIVE	X	IMMEDIATELY		DATE:		OTHER*(Explain under Part*

6. JUSTIFICATION FOR TERMINATION

Sustainability requirement reduced from 38 to 0 due to a change in the maintenance concept.
"Terminate without regard to termination costs."

RIR: 96-401

7. ITEMS TO BE TERMINATED

CONTRACT ITEM NO.	QUANTITY TO BE TERMINATED	UNIT OF MEASURE	NOMENCLATURE*(Including NSN or*	TOTALS
00014	26	EA	I005-00-385-1949 PN 5224-2 Compression Valve, Lepage Gun	10,519.60
			TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE OF ITEMS TERMINATED*(EDIT)* *(Estimate where*	$ 10,519.60

8. COORDINATION			9. DATE AND TIME FORWARED TO PROCUREMENT OFFICE		
DATE	INITIALS	ORGANIZATION			
3 Mar 96		LPDSM-1	10 APPROVAL		
4 Mar 96		LPDSM	DATE	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND SIGNATURE	ORGANIZATION
5 Mar 96		LPDS			
			6 Mar 96	Shemp Howard, GM-14	SA-ALC/LPD

AF FORM 3056, AUG 92 ***(EF-V1)*** *(PerFORM PRO)* PREVIOUS EDITION IS

Chapter 8

INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT

8.1. Principles of DoD Integrated Materiel Management. DoD 4140.1-R governs logistics reassignment policy for consumable items being transferred to the DLA or to other services and agencies. Transfers to the DLA, and decapitalization transactions for items scheduled for transfer to DLA or to an integrated materiel manager (IMM) at another service result from item management coding (IMC) or cataloging actions in the D043 and D062 systems. The Defense Integrated Materiel Management Program (DIMMP) was created in 1972 when DoD 4140.26-I, Integrated Materiel Management of Consumable Items, was implemented. DoD 4140.26-M is the governing authority in the Air Force for determining whether a consumable item should be service or DLA managed. This program has:

8.1.1. Ended duplication of item management at the wholesale level.

8.1.2. Provided criteria for service management of consumable items, based on the Item Management Coding (IMC) Filter Chart.

8.2. Explanation of Terms:

8.2.1. The Defense Integrated Materiel Management Program (DIMMP) is a DoD-wide program that establishes policies and procedures for eliminating duplication in the wholesale management of consumable items and assigns the appropriate integrated materiel manager through the application of approved item management coding criteria.

8.2.2. The effective transfer date (ETD) is the date that scheduled logistics reassignment to establish a new integrated materiel manager is to occur. This is also known as the decapitalization (DECAP) transfer date.

8.2.3. Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) is the exercise of total DoD or federal government-wide management responsibility for a federal supply group or class, commodity, or item by a single agency. Its functions include computing requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardization, acquisition, and disposal as defined in AFM 67-1, vol. III, part one, chapter 17, *Residual AFMC Responsibility for Consumable Items Managed by other Services or Agencies.*

8.2.4. IMC is the process of determining if items of supply in classes assigned for integrated management qualify for management by the individual military services. Coding is accomplished according to established IMC criteria contained in DoD 4140.26-M.

8.2.5. The Service Item Control Center (SICC) is an activity that:

8.2.5.1. Serves as a military service focal point for resolution of support problems for consumable items managed by another military service.

8.2.5.2. Performs residual technical or managerial functions, such as configuration control, item qualitative acceptability, allowance list preparation, and maintenance of internal program support responsibilities.

8.2.5.3. Provides assistance to the IMM, as necessary, to support military service users on a timely basis.

8.2.6. A secondary inventory control activity (SICA) code identifies a supply control activity that controls stock levels and maintains item accountability when supply support is furnished by a different military service or agency; or in the case of defense supply centers, provides residual supply management actions not transferred to the General Services Administration.

8.2.7. The IMM is the activity or agency that exercises the DIMMP at the wholesale level for a consumable item of supply on a DoD or federal government-wide basis.

8.2.8. Logistic reassignment (LR) is the transfer of wholesale integrated materiel management responsibilities from one manager to another.

8.2.9. The logistic reassignment monitor (LRM) is a single point of contact on all matters relating to the transfer of management responsibility between a losing and a gaining inventory manager. The LRM deals directly with a counterpart monitor at Defense Supply Centers, military service inventory control points, and other agencies to assure compliance with DoD LR policy and procedures. Each ALC appoints an LR monitor to perform these functions.

8.3. Mission Support. When an item is identified for transfer, the most important consideration is uninterrupted mission support. Ideally, items are fully supportable and not in a buy or termination position at the time of transfer. If an item is in a buy or termination position, the losing activity initiates a purchase and processes it through to contract award, or cancels or reduces the PR or contract. The losing activity initiates buys until 30 days prior to ETD. Once an item transfers, the gaining item manager deals directly with the Air Force contracting activity if changes to a buy are required. The item manager assures integrity and supportability of items transferred to other services or DLA.

8.4. Transactions. The following two paragraphs explain D062 procedures to accommodate the DIMMP. They explain decapitalization transactions for items scheduled for transfer to DLA or to another service or agency. These transactions result from item management coding or cataloging actions. The D043 system processes the notification of decapitalization (document identifier code XAC) about 120 to 149 days before the effective transfer date. These transactions are routed to the D062 system via D035 system files.

8.5. Edits. The D062 system performs edits against transactions passed from the D035 system. These edits preclude D062 from computing decapitalization transactions. Existing edits against NSNs are as follows:

8.5.1. Those with "K" (denoting a kit) in the fifth position.

8.5.2. Those with "ND" (item that is not DoD stock listed) in the fifth and sixth positions.

8.5.3. Those coded for deletion.

8.5.4. Procurement source codes:

8.5.4.1. E = Procured from GSA

8.5.4.2. F = Procured from Army, Navy, Marine Corps, GSA, or DLA

8.5.4.3. L = Procured from commercial sources, other agency contracts (purchase orders)

8.5.4.4. M = Local manufacture.

8.5.5. Acquisition advice codes:

8.5.5.1. F = Fabricate.

8.5.5.2. J = Nonstocked.

8.5.5.3. K = Overseas.

8.5.5.4. L = Local purchase.

8.5.5.5. N = Disposal.

8.5.5.6. T = Condemned.

8.5.5.7. X = Semiactive.

8.5.5.8. Y = Terminal.

8.5.6. Additional Edits. In addition to these edits, if a DLA XAC transaction does not result in a match to the EOQ master file, an "IMC Reply Negative" is output to the DO43 system. If a decapitalization transaction does not match a record in the EOQ master file, D062 places the transaction in the transaction recycle file, and deletes it after three cycles if there is no match with the EOQ master file. The system processes all transactions by actual stock number.

8.6. Decapitalization. Document identifier "XAC" in positions 1 through 3 of the record from the D035A or D034A system identifies a decapitalization transaction. It indicates that an item has been accepted for management by DLA or another service as IMM, and establishes a decapitalization date equal to the effective transfer date. D062 updates the EOQ master record as follows upon receipt of a decapitalization transaction:

8.6.1. The system enters decapitalization date and gaining management activity.

8.6.2. A pseudo materiel program code (MPC) of 9980 reflects the gaining activity. This code applies to all budget codes.

8.6.3. D062 prints either an initial decapitalization notice, initial decapitalization + buy notice, or an initial decapitalization + termination notice as applicable. These products serve as notification that an NSN is transferring and should be scrubbed for accuracy. Chapter 7 explains the needed management action on all decapitalization notices. Thirty days before the effective transfer date, D062 produces a pending decapitalization notice. These notices display all required data for the item being transferred. The decapitalization transaction is strictly an automated function, and to ensure its exclusiveness, file maintenance to establish, revise, or delete the decapitalization date is not authorized in D062. The same restrictions apply to establishing, revising, or deleting the pseudo MPCs above. If a user attempts to change these values, the system produces an exception notice with code 02 (budget code blank or invalid). When these pseudo MPCs are present, the item manager may file maintain positions 1 through 6 of a non-stock fund budget code, entering "9"s in positions 8 through 12 of the 12 digit budget code. The system does not post the 9s if the pseudo MPCs are present. The item manager may also file maintain positions 3 through 6 of a stock fund budget code (the SMC) in the normal manner, whether or not the pseudo MPCs are present.

8.6.4. Suspended Decapitalization Items. The file maintenance update process edits the decapitalization date to determine if it is earlier than the system run date. If so, the system suspends item and assigns suspense code "S" (expired decapitalization date). EOQ exception listing (A-DO62-01C-WC-MP5), part I displays the I&S and actual stock numbers, decapitalization date, and exception code 51. The item manager should notify the ALC LR monitor of lapsed decapitaliza-

tion dates. Since file maintenance to remove or extend the decapitalization dates is not authorized, the item manager also takes the following actions:

8.6.4.1. Identifies to the LR monitor any NSNs with exception code 51 that have already transferred to another service or agency, along with all item records. The LR monitor verifies that the source of supply has changed from the Air Force to another service or agency, and takes catalog action to correct the D043 SICA source of supply (SOS) (in the segment H record) to reflect the gaining activity.

8.6.4.2. After the first time an item with a lapsed decapitalization date appears on the suspended list, it continues to appear during each processing cycle.

8.6.4.3. If D043 reflects a new source of supply, the item manager inputs a "XAK" transaction into D035A to force the stock list change to regenerate and provide correct data to D035A, and D062 in turn.

8.7. Interservice Support Requirements. D062 generates buy or termination notices, as required, from the time of the initial decapitalization notice until 30 days before effective transfer date to determine if available assets are sufficient to provide customer support until the decapitalization date. The item manager follows guidelines in chapter 7 for required actions on decapitalization buy and termination notices.

8.8. Transfer of Prime Responsibility. These procedures apply when an item transfers to DLA or another military service and the Air Force becomes the SICC or SICA. It involves the transfer of supply management data as prescribed by DoD 4140.1-R, and AFM 67-1, vol I, part two, chapter 2, section C (*Logistics Reassignment*). Stock list change transfer actions occur when the D035A system passes a stock list change transaction (document identifier "ZFX") that indicates transfer of item management responsibility. At that time the D062 system deletes the item record from the master file. When another service or agency becomes an IMM and the Air Force is a SICC or SICA, the Air Force supplies the IMM with basic requirements and application data to ensure that the item's on-hand or on-order asset position is equal to or greater than the ROL on the effective transfer date. The following actions pertaining to D062 are required to effect the logistics transfer.

8.8.1. Pre-ETD:

8.8.1.1. After the system assigns pseudo materiel program code 9980 to items scheduled for transfer to another service or agency the scheduled decapitalization date passes into D062 from the XAC transaction.

8.8.1.2. When the pseudo MPC is assigned, the item manager receives an Initial Decapitalization Notice (A-DO62-O1V-WC-MP8) (or an Initial Decapitalization + Buy Notice, or an Initial Decapitalization + Termination Notice, as applicable). This item manager reviews this notice to validate the accuracy of requirements data, and takes necessary corrective action. In addition, the item manager must ensure that these items have valid application data and, if necessary, update the application data through file maintenance, and forward an image of the update transaction to the IMM as part of the transfer package with the item folder. Specifically, each application must relate to the same indenture level for which program data are available and can be provided to the IMM.

8.8.1.3. Items assigned pseudo MPCs are subject to a special computation to ensure that on-hand and on-order assets are equal to the ROL on the effective transfer date. D062 produces a Decapitalization Buy Notice (A-DO62-O1P-WC-MP8) when the decapitalization requirement (number

of days to decapitalization, times the program daily demand rate (DDR) plus the ROL deficit) is greater than the assets used in the computation. The decapitalization notice buy quantity is the sum of the decapitalization deficit and the EOQ (or the minimum EOQ buy quantity, as applicable). The item manager reviews this notice and makes any necessary corrections. Any deficit between the ROL and the decapitalization must be satisfied with new acquisition. If the validated deficit is greater than the computed EOQ, the buy quantity is reduced to the EOQ. Similarly, D062 produces a Decapitalization Termination Notice (A-DO62-O1R-WC-MP8) when the item computes a termination quantity after the initial decapitalization notice was generated. The decapitalization term quantity applies to any on-order assets that are greater than the sum of the decapitalization LT quantity, the ROL, and the EOQ. All terminable on-order PR assets must be canceled regardless of cost. The item manager initiates termination action (follow guidance in para 7.4), and follows up on all terminations begun prior to receipt of the Pending Decapitalization Notice. This precludes transferring inapplicable on-order inventory. If the item records have already transferred the original or residual item manager must retain enough information to complete termination action.

8.8.1.4. If an item already scheduled for transfer is identified for deletion through the Defense Inactive Item Program, the item manager notifies the LRM, who requests the gaining activity to delete the item from the inventory upon receipt.

8.8.1.5. Thirty days before decapitalization the item manager receives a Pending Decapitalization Notice (A-DO62-O1U-WC-MP8). This notice is a final review document that supports adjustments to requirements and application data, and is authority to discontinue initiation of new procurement actions. Before the final review of application data, equipment specialist validates the density or quantity of each application and the application percent (the percent of population of end items or aircraft that contains the item). At this time, the item manager ensures that folders are complete so that the LR monitor can mail item folders in time for them to arrive at the gaining activity by the effective transfer date. This notice should be retained for a 90 day period in case the item is returned to the Air Force.

8.8.2. On the effective transfer date the ALC OPR receives an EOQ Computation Notice, Transfer of Prime (A-DO62-O1X-WC-MP8), which notifies the item manager that D062 processed the stock list change and that wholesale management of the item has transferred. At this point, there is no need to retain this product. If the item manager subsequently needs to verify an item transfer, he or she can interrogate the D043A on-line file. D062 drops the NSN from the master records.

8.9. Transfers from Other Services or Agencies to Air Force. When D062 receives transaction data from D035A, and no EOQ master record exists, D062 generates an exception listing for the item manager to enter the missing application data and other necessary data elements. This is the same procedure for new items and for items transferring from another service or agency to the Air Force. The item manager should receive item folders from the losing agency or service and file maintain past demands shown in the item folder. Until these items develop meaningful demand patterns in D062, requirement actions (buy, termination, disposal) should be closely reviewed. Generally, they should not be subject to disposal actions during the first year of integrated management without strong evidence that stock is not required. Items that include adjusted demands or ARs and compute buy requirements should be analyzed to determine if usage adjustments are compatible with the usage; if not, buys must be deferred or reduced accordingly.

Chapter 9

ON-LINE DATA QUERY AND SIMULATION

9.1. Depot Data Bank (DDB). The Requirements Data Bank (RDB) D062 Depot Data Bank is derived from the EOQ master file, the application master file, and the ALC Parameter Data Table. The DDB provides on-line support for data retrieval and analysis. The user has access to the most recent data available. The system reinstalls data monthly, so data are usually not more than 45 days old. The DDB includes data query capability, reports, on-line display, file maintenance, and trend analysis (a "what if" option). The RDB D062 Depot Data Bank Users' Manual and the RDB D062 Depot Data Bank Functional Description provide specific information and instructions on the DDB.

9.2. Data Query. This function provides the user with the capability to retrieve and manipulate D062 data to create queries. Queries may support audits, management studies, contractor requests, and other analysis. Users forward DISA Form 41, **System Access Request**, to the ALC OPR, who forwards the request to the HQ AFMC OPR for approval and processing by the RDB data administrator. Training is available through Course CA/DATAQUERY (DQ100) ISC201ASCAT, which is available through the ALC training function. Users may retain queries in the system in the public library, which also makes them available to other users.

9.3. Reports. This option allows the user to launch reports to a network printer. The user selects reports through a menu-driven screen hierarchy. If reports are to support file maintenance that changes data in the D062 system, the item manager retains them as documentation for such changes.

9.4. Display. This option allows the user to read D062 data on-line. The item manager can select data through a menu-driven screen hierarchy.

9.5. File Maintenance. This option is available to correct erroneous data received from other systems. The HQ AFMC OPR and the ALC OPR have access to this option. It also includes tables in which the user can change ALC parameter data, implied shortage factors, PPRs, and perform mass updates.

9.6. Trend Analysis. This option allows the user to perform "what if" item recomputations, item trend analysis, and group trend analysis. The user may specify, under the item trend analysis option, the data elements to analyze (LT, unit price, demand and return history). Use of this option does not change the database.

PART 2

D200O CENTRAL SECONDARY ITEM STRATIFICATION (CSIS)

Chapter 10

CSIS PROCESSING

10.1. General. Stratification is the process of uniformly displaying materiel requirements and assets of individual items. DoD 4140.1-R, *DoD Material Management Regulation,* directs each military department to apply assets, by type, to each individual item in a prescribed priority and time sequence, convert the results to dollars, and summarize the individual item results into summaries that are expressed in dollar values. The CSIS is the vehicle for displaying requirements for consumable and recoverable (i.e., secondary) items.

10.1.1. The stratification process occurs four times a year. It includes consumable item wholesale requirements and assets, using data that are current on the last day of each calendar quarter.

10.1.2. The purpose of the stratification is to provide visibility of wholesale requirements, assets (on hand and on order), excesses, and deficits. It provides a foundation for developing procurement budgets, determining readiness status, relating assets to the AAO, and for building the inventory reports.

10.1.3. Data system designator (DSD) D200O is the automated system that performs stratification for consumable secondary items. D200O produces a stratification for each item, and summarizes the results into a global summary and several iterations, including budget program, ALC, weapon system, and buy status. This system arranges all information in a matrix format, listing requirements in order of importance, and applying assets to each requirement in order of preference until the requirement is satisfied or until assets are exhausted. When available assets are exhausted before the requirement has been satisfied, the stratification displays a deficit that indicates acquisition action is necessary. The stratification identifies each deficit to a specific requirement.

10.2. System Description and Features. D200O is a subsystem of the RDB and is processed on the RDB AMDAHL main frame computer at the Defense Megacenter (DMC) Dayton Computer Center, Wright-Patterson AFB OH.

10.2.1. CSIS outputs include hard copy printed products and interactive on-line screens that are available to authorized users. Hard copy products are available for management studies and review. Some products are available both in hard copy and on-line. Chapter 11 of this instruction provides description and availability of each product.

10.2.2. System capabilities include on-line displays of stratification results and reports, interactive file maintenance, the ability to construct and store data queries, a simulation ("what if") process, and on and off line storage of previous quarters' stratifications.

10.2.2.1. The on-line displays allow all authorized users access to the stratification and report screens.

10.2.2.2. The file maintenance capability allows authorized users to change selected elements on the database after the databases are established and before the final stratification process starts.

10.2.2.3. The system also provides an on-line data query capability that allows immediate retrieval and analysis of any stored CSIS data. This capability includes ad hoc and library queries. Ad hoc queries allow the user to retrieve any data stored in the databases. Library queries allow the user to select a previously constructed query that had been saved for future use.

10.2.2.4. The simulation capability ("what if") allows authorized users to change selected stratification elements and assess the effects of those changes.

10.2.2.5. The on-line storage capability stores several quarters of stratification data and make these historical data available to authorized users for display and query. The system currently maintains on-line the current quarter, the most recent previous quarter, the most recent March and September quarters, and the second most recent March or September quarter (whichever is newer). The March stratification provides the baseline for annual budget development and submission.

10.2.2.6. The stratification process includes two cycles, an initial cycle and a final cycle.

10.2.2.6.1. During the initial cycle the system establishes data stores for review and file maintenance, and produces initial products.

10.2.2.6.2. During the final cycle the system processes user file maintenance and recycles changes to the D062 system, prepares output files to other systems, and produces final reports.

10.2.3. Authorized on-line users of the CSIS are HQ AFMC OPRs and analysts, HQ AFMC management, HQ AFMC budget managers, ALC OPRs and analysts, ALC inventory management specialists, ALC budget managers, and ALC manpower specialists. Users may, according to the type of access authorized, read, interrogate, simulate, or file maintain on-line CSIS data.

10.2.4. Chapter 12 of this instruction provides a description of the on-line system and general instructions for on-line navigation, file maintenance, and queries. Chapter 11 lists all hard copy output products and reports, and output interface files to other systems.

10.3. CSIS Tables and Positions. DoD directs three categories of stratification, budget, repair, and local. This chapter is concerned only with the budget CSIS since the D062 system computes only wholesale acquisition requirements for centrally procured consumable secondary items. The stratification includes two tables directed by DoD policy, table I and table II, and a miscellaneous information section.

10.3.1. Table I contains stratifications for the following positions:

10.3.1.1. Opening position (table IA) is the requirements and asset position LT beyond the stratification date, which is the last day of the most recent calendar quarter.

10.3.1.2. The current year (CY) (table IB) position stratifies projected requirements and assets LT beyond the end of current fiscal year. The CY position covers 3 months on the 30 June cycle, 6 months on the 31 March cycle, and 9 months on the 31 December cycle. There is no CY on the 30 September cycle.

10.3.1.3. The apportionment year (AY) (table IC) position stratifies projected assets and requirements LT beyond the operating year. This is the first fiscal year position in the September stratification, and is the year following the CY in the March, June, and December stratifications,.

10.3.1.4. The budget year (BY) (table ID) position stratifies projected assets and requirements LT beyond end of the year following the AY.

10.3.1.5. The extended year (EY) (table IE) position stratifies projected assets and requirements LT beyond end of the year following the budget year.

10.3.2. Table II includes the approved acquisition objective (AAO) and the readiness position.

10.3.2.1. The readiness position (table IIA) stratifies assets and requirements that are in place on the stratification date.

10.3.2.2. The AAO (table IIB) displays assets that the Air Force may retain in the supply system and potential excess assets.

10.4. Item Classification. For stratification purposes, the item classifications described in part 1, chapter 1, para 1.4, apply.

10.5. Reports. In addition to the stratification products the DoD prescribes, D200O produces several management reports that use data developed during the stratification processes. These may be available in hard copy or on-line.

10.5.1. The War Materiel Requirements (WMR) Format 2A Item Report displays item-level wartime requirements and the associated asset offsets. The report displays the data in 30 day increments. This hard copy report automatically generates at the end of the processing cycle, but is also available on request. The ALC OPR is the primary user.

10.5.2. The WMR Format 2A Summary Report displays item level of summarized wartime requirements and the associated asset offsets, and allows the user to select summaries by dollar value. The report displays the data in 30 day increments. This hard copy report automatically generates at the end of the processing cycle, but is also available on request. The ALC OPR is the primary user.

10.5.3. The WMR Format 2 Report displays wartime requirements and the associated asset offsets. It is a compilation of the Format 2A Dollar Summaries. The report displays the data in 30 day increments. This hard copy report automatically generates at the end of the processing cycle, but is also available on request. The ALC OPR is the primary user.

10.5.4. The Excess OWRM Asset Report displays items that may require redistribution because assets exceed the OWRM requirements objective. This hard copy report automatically generates at the end of the processing cycle, but is also available on request. The item manager is the primary user.

10.5.5. The Other Services War Requirements Error List provides other DoD components visibility of war requirements errors received during the previous quarter and had to be excluded from processing. This hard copy report generates weekly. The ALC OPR is the primary user.

10.5.6. The Other Services War Requirements Change List provides other DoD components visibility of changes received during the previous quarter. This hard copy report automatically generates weekly. The ALC OPR is the primary user.

10.6. Standard Data Elements. Attachment 2 to this chapter contains an example of the CSIS matrices for tables I and II. They include all elements directed by DoD policy. The purpose of attachment 3 is to illustrate of CSIS concepts and the DoD requirements and support priorities.

10.6.1. Table I portrays requirements in the left-hand column of the stratification matrix (see attachment 2) in the priority in which they are supported. Elements are used in all positions (opening, CY, AY, BY, and EY) except where noted.

10.6.1.1. Assets, Stratification Date. All wholesale assets, including on-hand serviceable, on-hand unserviceable, on-order contract, and on-order unobligated (but committed) as of the stratification date.

10.6.1.2. Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable. The portion of the on-hand unserviceable assets that are expected be condemned.

10.6.1.3. Prepositioned War Reserve Protectables (PWRP) are WRM assets authorized for stock at the retail (base) level. Since the D062 and D200O systems only include wholesale requirements and assets, these do not apply to secondary consumable items and this entry is always zero.

10.6.1.4. Other Acquisition War Reserve, Protectable (OAWRP). DoD guidance and wartime scenarios define this requirement. It is required to sustain operations from the start of hostilities (D-Day) until the time the national industrial base can support production requirements (P-Day). This requirements is "protectable" in the sense that it is funded, acquired, and managed separately from Air Force peacetime requirements and assets. For stratification purposes, this requirement is equal to assets stored in PURPOSE CODE "B" accounts, plus all on-order assets with instructions to "Mark For" the purpose code "B" account.

10.6.1.5. Stock Due Out. In the opening, CY, September AY, and table II positions, this is a commitment to issue to retail customers materiel that was not available on the stratification date. Normally, this will be equivalent to the quantity on back order. The system also simulates this quantity in any fiscal period if the previous fiscal period computed a requirements deficit.

10.6.1.6. Safety Level. Materiel required to be on hand to permit continued operation in the event of minor interruptions of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuation in demands. The D200O system computes this requirement according to the methodology described in chapter 4.

10.6.1.7. Numeric Stockage Objective (NSO). Requirements for insurance items, as defined in DoD 4140.1-R and identified as such through the catalog system. Normally, this will be a minimal wholesale storage requirement for items that do not fail through normal use.

10.6.1.8. Production Lead Time (PLT. The total projected requirements expected to accrue during the PLT. Chapter 1 includes the definition of PLT. In the opening and readiness position PLT starts on the day after the stratification date. In the fiscal period positions (CY, AY, BY, and EY) it starts on the day after the last day of the fiscal period. In the AAO position it starts on the day after the last day of the EY.

10.6.1.9. Administrative Lead Time (ALT). The total projected requirements expected to accrue during the ALT. Chapter 1 includes the definition of ALT. ALT starts on the day after the last day of PLT.

10.6.1.10. Procurement Cycle. The total projected requirements expected to accrue during the EOQ period. See chapter 4 for the EOQ computation methodology. The procurement cycle begins on the day after the last day of ALT. This entry displays the maximum assets over and above the reorder point that may be on hand.

10.6.1.11. Requirements Objective (RO). The sum of paras 10.6.1.3-10.6.1.10. above.

10.6.2. Asset Application. The stratification also displays assets from left to right in the order of preference across the top row of each matrix in attachment 3 to this chapter.

10.6.2.1. Serviceable. Assets available for immediate issue.

10.6.2.2. Unserviceable. The gross quantity (i.e., before applying the condemnation rate) of unserviceable assets.

10.6.2.3. On-order Contract. Assets on firm contract but not delivered.

10.6.2.4. On-order Committed. Assets for which acquisition funds have been approved but have not been placed on contract.

10.7. Asset Simulation. The stratification uses assets available on the stratification date and applies them to projected requirements, based on the PMDR from the computation (see chapter 4). The system adjusts assets within each fiscal period (current year, apportionment year, budget year, extended year) according to the PMDR and expected deliveries from new buy actions. The system then carries these adjusted asset quantities forward into the next period. The asset position at the last day of a stratification period becomes the starting asset position on the first day of the next stratification period. Paragraph 10.10.1 discusses in detail how the simulation process applies to each stratification period and to each requirement.

10.8. Quarterly Processing. D200O begins quarterly CSIS processing when it receives data from the interfacing systems. The system builds the databases necessary to build the data stores, then makes the data stores available for file maintenance. The item manager may elect to "recycle" back to the D062 computation system some of the data elements that change during file maintenance. D062 recomputes these elements, considering the file maintenance changes, and passes them back to D200O for stratification.

10.8.1. The system performs detail (item-level) stratifications by I&S master NSN. A subprocess summarizes all I&S family member NSN assets and requirements to the master stock number level before stratifying requirements and assets. However, the IMS file maintains the I&S family member NSN.

10.8.2. War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Requirements. Since the D062 system does not include an OWRM requirements computation, the stratification includes a process that will determine these requirements. The EOQ data store provides asset and management data to perform this computation. The D200O passes these requirements back to the D062 system for inclusion in the requirements computation.

10.8.3. Database. The system builds the database necessary to stratify requirements computed in the D062 system by creating three data stores. These are the EOQ Item Data Store, EOQ CSIS Data Store, and the EOQ Planning Data Store.

10.8.3.1. The EOQ Item Data Store contains all information that relates to individual items. This includes noun, unit price, application data, war reserve requirements, assets, LTs, and other item-level data that the D062 system maintains until they are passed to the D200O system for stratification.

10.8.3.1.1. D200O builds the EOQ Item Data Store using data derived from the EOQ master file, the EOQ application master file, the item cross reference file, the D040 Total WRSK/

BLSS file, the CSIS WRM Due In Asset File, the Other Services' War Requirement File, the CSIS Delivery Schedule File, and the War Production Deliveries File.

10.8.3.1.1.1. The D062 system provides the EOQ master record file. This file provides all necessary requirements, asset, logistics, and catalog data necessary to perform the stratification. These data are current as of the most recent D062 computation prior to the stratification date, which is the cycle that runs on the last day of the quarter. This file contains the bulk of the data used for stratification.

10.8.3.1.1.2. The D035A system provides the item cross reference file. This file provides current stock number (CSN) data that D200O uses to edit the stock numbers in the EOQ master record file.

10.8.3.1.1.3. The D062 system provides EOQ Application Master File. This file provides information that identifies items to applications and quantities per application. The RDB API provides the Flying Hour History File that supplies the past 8 quarters of flying hour history.

10.8.3.1.1.4. The D040 War Reserve Materiel Lists/Requirements and Initial Spares Support Lists (ISSL) System provides the total WRSK/BLSS file. This file provides item-level readiness spares package (RSP) (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirements by MDS and CSN.

10.8.3.1.1.5. The J041 Acquisition and Due-In System provides the CSIS WRM due-in asset file. This file includes assets expected to be delivered during the 8 quarters following the quarterly stratification date.

10.8.3.1.1.6. The J041 system also provides the CSIS Delivery Schedule File. This file includes item-level due in asset data in monthly increments over the 36 months following the quarterly stratification date. This file also provides an aggregate quantity of due in assets expected to be delivered more than 36 months beyond the stratification date.

10.8.3.1.1.7. The D035A Stock Control and Distribution (SC&D) system provides the Item Cross Reference File. D200O uses this file to build a table that compares NSNs from the previous quarterly stratification with those from the current stratification.

10.8.3.1.1.8. The M024B AUTODIN System provides Other Services' War Reserve Materiel File. The D200O system combines data from this file with those from the item manager cross reference file to provide other DoD components with an updated list of items with WRM requirements.

10.8.3.1.1.9. User file maintenance is the source for the War Production Deliveries File. The user also updates this file. While D200O does not reinstall this file through the quarterly reinstall process, it does check the data against the latest D035A cross-reference to compensate for any stock number changes, and then load the data with other CSIS input records.

10.8.3.2. The EOQ CSIS Data Store contains the item stratification results and summaries. It is available for on-line access whenever an authorized user requests a stratification product. The system creates this data store at the time it loads the database and when the initial products are generated.

10.8.3.3. The EOQ Planning Data Store contains all other data used in the stratification process. This includes ammunition history and projections, flying hour projections, and management control data. D200O creates and maintains this database through input from the CSIS Ammunition History file, the CSIS Ammunition Projection File, and the EOQ Control Data File.

10.8.3.3.1. The D041 Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements Computation System passes the CSIS Ammunition History file, which contains the previous 8 quarters' of ammunition expenditures for certain program element codes (PEC). The D200O use these data to compute OWRM requirements for gun-related items.

10.8.3.3.2. The CSIS Ammunition Projections File contains projected ammunitions requirements gun-related consumable items for a given gun designator code. WR-ALC manually inputs these data and is the only data source. The user retrieves the data through interactive file maintenance. The input contains quantities expressed in multiples of 1,000. D200O multiplies these quantities by 1,000 so they match the units in the history file.

10.8.3.3.3. The EOQ Control Data file contains program, logistical, and management data that the RDB central processing site manually loads and electronically transmits to the ALCs. ALC users view data that apply to their respective ALCs. The file contains five records with command-wide applications: the Flying Hour Record, the ALC Control Record, the FSC Surge Factors Record, the War Reserve Materiel Requirement (WRMR) Retention Level Months Record, and the Implied Shortage Factor (ISF) Record. The Control Data file also contains the following ALC-unique information: implied shortage factor, holding costs, ordering costs, the high and low ordering and holding costs, and the FSC surge factors.

10.8.3.3.3.1. The Flying Hour Record provides 12 months of flying hour projections by MDS. The RDB API segment supplies these data within 7 days after the quarterly stratification date. The system displays actual flying hours and does not round the values.

10.8.3.3.3.2. The ALC Control Record contains the low and high values for holding and ordering costs. They are unique to each ALC and are used to recompute the EOQ year factor whenever demand data or the actual unit cost changes.

10.8.3.3.3.3. The FSC Surge Factors Record contains the surge factor to be used in OWRM computation when a war time flying hour program is not available and a computation is required. The record is keyed by ALC and FSC.

10.8.3.3.3.4. The WRMR Retention Months Record provides the procurement objective months and the WRMR retention level months for a given SMC.

10.8.3.3.3.5. The Implied Shortage Factor Record is to retrieve program ratios for the CY, AY, BY, and EY positions. The program ratios relate to the SMC and ALC, but the implied shortage factor can vary within the SMC according to the supply management grouping code (SMGC), the management intensity code, or the ALC. The implied shortage factor can vary by fiscal year.

10.8.3.3.3.6. The EOQ Control File also includes a PE Code/Gun Designator Record that supplies a cross reference table for determining the gun designator for a given PEC. This is simply a look-up table for finding that code.

Table 10.1. D200O Input and File Maintenance Edit Table by Input Record.

ELEMENT NAME	INPUT EDIT	FILE MAINTAINABLE	FILE MAINTENANCE EDIT
RECORD: EOQ MASTER			
I&S Master Stock Number	None.	N	
I&S Master MMAC	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
I&S Master FSC	Must be numeric.	N	
I&S Master NIIN	First two positions must be numeric or NC.Third position must be numeric, or B, E, F, C, D, V, or J.Fourth through ninth position must be numeric.	N	
Actual NSN	None.	N	
Actual NSN MMAC	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
Actual NSN FSC	Must be numeric.	N	
Actual NSN NIIN	First two positions must be numeric or NC.Third position must be numeric, or B, E, F, C, D, V, or J.Fourth through ninth position must be numeric.	N	
Air Force Order of Use (OU) Code	None.	N	
OU Subgroup Code	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
OU Parts Preference Code	Must be A through Z, 2 through 5, 9, or blank.	N	
Master Flag	Must be M or blank.	N	
Jump to Code	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
Unit of Issue	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
ERRC Code	N or P.	N	
Deferred Disposal Code	B, C, O, P, R, or blank. O converts to C.	Y	B, C, P, R, or blank. User can file maintain values without regard to priority.
Division/IM Designator	None.	N	
IM Division	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
IM Designator	Any alpha-numeric.	N	

Security Code	U.	N	
Catalog Unit Price	Must be positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Actual Unit Price	Must be positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Item Name	None.	Y	None.
EOQ Budget Code	None.	N	
Budget Program Code	1_ [One-blank], 15, 17, 25, 29, 81, 82, 85, or 8M.	Y	Same as input edit.
System Management Code	Any alpha-numeric. May be all blank. If populated, only the fourth position may be blank.	Y	Same as input edit, except all blank is not valid.
Method Planning Code	If the Budget Program Code = 1_, may be all blank. If populated, the second through fourth positions must be 998 and the rest of the field is unedited. If the Budget Program Code is not 1_ this field can be any numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
ALC Code	F, G, H, L, or P. F converts to SM, G to OO, H to OC, L to WR, and P to SA.	N	
Supply Management Grouping Code	T, P, or M.	N	
Management Intensity Code	1,, 2, or blank.	N	
Acquisition Method Code (AMC)	0 through 5 or blank.	N	
AMC Suffix	A through C, F through H, K through N, P, R, T through V, Y, or blank.	N	
History Control Code	Y or blank; applies only to SMGC P or T items.	Y	Same as input edit.
Inventory Freeze Code	D, R, S, or blank.	N	
Suspense Code	S, T, X, or blank.	N	
Delete Code	D, R, or blank.	N	
Shelf Life Code	Any alpha or numeric, or blank.	N	
Joint Management Code	1 through 8, J through M, or blank.	N	

Zero Demand Indicator Code	Any numeric or blank.	N	
Program Code	P or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Date Established	YYDDD format or blank.	N	
Date Suspended	YYDDD format or blnak.	N	
Date Decapitalized	YYDDD format or blank.	N	
J041 Lead Time Reject Code	Any alpha or blank.	N	
On-Hand Assets	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Additive Assets	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Depot Supply Assets	Any positive numeric.	N	
On-Hand OWRM Assets	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
In Transit Assets	Any positive numeric.	N	
MIC Assets	Any positive numeric.	N	
Unserviceable Assets	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Total Due-in Assets	Any positive numeric.	N	
On-Order Contract	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
On-Order Committed	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Condemnation Factor	0.00 through 1.00.	Y	Same as input edit.
ALT Months	00 through 34.	N	
PLT Months	00 through 99.	N	
Industrial Preparedness Planning Lead Time	00 through 72	N	Same as input edit.
Estimated Demands	Positive numeric. Must be greater than 0 if Special Code is N and Suspense Code is blank. Must be 0 if Special Code is not 0.	Y	Positive numeric. User can file maintain only if Special Code is N.
Computed Due Out	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
ALT Days	000 through 999.	Y	Same as input edit.
PLT Days	0000 through 2980	Y	Same as input edit.
Frequency of Demands Quarter Tally	0 through 8	Y	Same as input edit.

Frequency of Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Demand Quarter Tally	0 through 8.	Y	Same as input edit.
Transfer Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
AFMC Depot Sales Demand, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Foreign Military Sales, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Nonrecurring Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Transfer Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
AFMC Depot Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Quantitative Requirements, Quarterly	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Mission Item Essentiality Code	See MIEC Priority Table.	Y	Same as input edit.
Equipment Specialist Code	Any alpha-numeric or blank.	N	
DLM Requirement, Quarterly	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Manufacturer's Part Number	None.	Y	None.
CAGE Code (formerly FSCM)	Any alpha-numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Manufacturer’s Part Number/CAGE Override Code	M or blank.	N	
Multiyear Procurement Indicator	None.	Y	C, E, F, L, M, P, Q, U, or blank.

Acquisition Advice Code	Any alpha, except F, J, K, L, N, T, X, or Y.	N	
Date of Last ES Review	YYDDD format or blank.	N	
Retention Factor	00 through 15.	Y	Same as input edit.
ALT Source Reference Code	A, E, or S.	N	
PLT Source Reference Code	A, Q, E, or S.	N	
Precious Metal Indicator Code	A through Z, 2, 3, or blank.	N	
Army Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Army Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Marine Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Marine Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Navy Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Navy Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Contractor Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Contractor Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Other Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.

Other Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Item Wear Out Factor	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Item Wear Out Factor Code	Positive numeric.	N	
RECORD: WRM DUE-INS (J041)			
Current NSN	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
WRM Due-in Record Code	A, B, or C.	N	
As of Date	YDDD format or blank.	N	
Time-Phased Due-in Assets Schedule (8 occurrences)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Balance EOQ WRM Due-in	Positive numeric.	N	
EOQ WRM Due-in Code	S or T.	N	
RECORD: CSIS QUARTERLY DELIVERIES (J041)			
Federal Supply Class	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
NIIN	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
MMAC	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
As of Date	YDDD format or blank.	N	
EOQ CSIS Delivery Quantity (36 Occurrences)	Positive numeric.	N	
Balance EOQ CSIS Delivery Quantity	Positive numeric.	N	
RECORD: CSIS TOTAL WRSK/BLSS			
Current NSN	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
MDS	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
EOQ WRSK/BLSS Requirement	Positive numeric.	N	
RECORD: EOQ FACTORS			
EOQ Control Record Code	B only.	N	
ALC Code	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
Cost to Order - Low	Positive numeric.	Y	Same in input edit.

Cost to Order - High	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Cost to Hold	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
RECORD: FSC SURGE FACTORS			
EOQ Control Record Code	D only.	N	
ALC Code	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
FSC	Any numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
FSC Surge Factor	Any numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
RECORD: WRMR RETENTION LEVEL PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE MONTHS			
EOQ Control Record Code	F only.	N	
ALC Code	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
System Management Code	Any alpha-numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Procurement Objective Months	0 through 6.	Y	Same as input edit.
WRMR Retention Level Months	1 through 6.	Y	Same as input edit.
RECORD: IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR			
EOQ Control Record	J only.	N	
ALC Code	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
System Management Code	Any alpha-numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
SMGC	T, P, M or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Management Intensity Code	1, 2, or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Ratio - CY	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Ratio - AY	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Ratio - BY	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Ratio - EY	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Implied Shortage Factor	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.

RECORD: FLYING HOUR HISTORY (API)			
EOQ Control Record	P only.	N	
Application Name	Must be on the Application Record.	N	
Type Program Code	1 only.	N	
Peacetime Flying Hour History- Quarterly (8 Quarters)	Positive numeric.	N	
RECORD: MASTER FLYING HOUR PROJECTIONS			
EOQ Control Record	N only.	N	
Application Name	Must be on the Application Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
War Flying Hour Projection, Monthly (12 Months)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Application Name	Must be on the Application Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
War Ammunition Projection, Monthly (12 Months)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
RECORD: PE CODE/GU DESIGNATOR			
EOQ Control Record	R only.	N	
Program Element Code	Any alpha-numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Application Name	Must be on the Application Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
RECORD: CSIS AMMUNITION HISTORY			
Application Name	Must be on the Application Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
War Ammunition Projection, Monthly (12 Months)	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.

RECORD: CSIS WAR PRODUCTION DELIVERIES			
Master NSN MMAC	Must be on the EOQ Item Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
Master NSN FSC	Must be on the EOQ Item Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
Master NIIN	Must be on the EOQ Item Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
Unit of Issue	None.	N	
EOQ War Production Deliveries, Monthly (12 Months)	Positive numeric.		Same as input edit.
RECORD: CSIS OTHER SERVICES WAR MATERIEL REQUIREMENT			
Document ID	DMA, DMB, or DMC. Skips records with other values.	N	
Military Routing Identifier "To"	First Position is F.	N	
Transition	1 or 2.	N	
FSC	Any numeric.	N	
NIIN	First 2 positions are 00-99 or NC. Third position is numeric or B, E, F, C, D, V, or J. Fourth through ninth positions are numeric.	N	
Unit of Issue	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
Total War Require-ment, Monthly (6 Months)	Positive numeric.	N	
Total Transactions	Positive numeric.	N	
Military Routing Identifier "From"	First position is A through C, W, M, L, N, P, Q, or R.	N	
Date of Preparation	None.	N	
RECORD: EOQ APPLICATION MASTER			
MMAC	Must be on the EOQ Item Record.	N	
FSC	Must be on the EOQ Item Record.	N	
NIIN	Must be on the EOQ Item Record.	N	
Application QPA	00000 through 99999.	N	

Table 10.2. D200O Input and File Maintenance Edits, Alphabetical Listing.

ELEMENT NAME	INPUT RECORD	INPUT EDIT	FILE MAINTAINABLE?	FILE MAINTENANCE EDIT
Acquisition Advice Code	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha, except F, J, K, L, N, T, X, or Y.	N	
Acquisition Method Code (AMC)	EOQ MASTER	0 through 5 or blank.	N	
Actual NSN	EOQ MASTER	None.	N	
Actual NSN FSC	EOQ MASTER	Must be numeric.	N	
Actual NSN MMAC	EOQ MASTER	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
Actual NSN NIIN	EOQ MASTER	First two positions must be numeric or NC. Third position must be numeric, or B, E, F,, C, D, V, or J. Fourth through ninth position must be numeric.	N	
Actual Unit Price	EOQ MASTER	Must be positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Additive Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
AF OU Code	EOQ MASTER	None.	N	
AFMC Depot Sales Demand, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
AFMC Depot Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.

ALC Code	EOQ MASTER	F, G, H, L, or P. F converts to SM, G to OO, H to OC, L to WR, and P to SA.	N	
ALC Code	EOQ FACTORS	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
ALC Code	FSC SURGE FACTORS	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
ALC Code	WRMR RETN LVL PROC OBJ MOS	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
ALC Code	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	OC, OO, SA, SM, or WR.	N	
ALT Days	EOQ MASTER	000 through 999.	Y	Same as input edit.
ALT Months	EOQ MASTER	00 through 34.	N	
ALT Source Reference Code	EOQ MASTER	A, E, or S.	N	
AMC Suffix	EOQ MASTER	A through C, F through H, K through N, P, R, T through V, Y, or blank.	N	
Application Name	FLYING HOUR HISTORY	Must be on the application record.	N	
Application Name	MASTER FLYING HOUR PROJECTIONS	Must be on the application record.	Y	Same as input edit.
Application Name	PE CODE/ GUN DESIGNATOR	Must be on the Application Record.	Y	Same as input edit.
Application Name	EOQ APPLICATION MASTER	0 through 9, or A through Z. Any position can be blank. The whole field cannot be blank.	N	

Application QPA	EOQ APPLICATION MASTER	00000 through 99999.	N	
Application Type Code	EOQ APPLICATION MASTER	A or G.	N	
Army Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Army Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
As of Date	WRM DUE-INS	YDDD format or blank.	N	
As of Date	CSIS QUARTERLY DELIVERIES	YDDD format or blank.	N	
Balance EOQ CSIS Delivery Quantity	CSIS QUARTERLY DELIVERIES	Positive numeric.	N	
Balance EOQ WRM Due-in	WRM DUE-INS	Positive numeric.	N	
Budget Program Code	EOQ MASTER	1_ [One-blank], 15, 17, 25, 29, 81, 82, 85, or 8M.	Y	Same as input edit.
CAGE Code (formerly FSCM)	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha-numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Catalog Unit Price	EOQ MASTER	Must be positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Computed Due Out	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Condemnation Factor	EOQ MASTER	0.00 through 1.00.	Y	Same as input edit.
Contractor Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Contractor Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.

Cost to Hold	EOQ FACTORS	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Cost to Order - High	EOQ FACTORS	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Cost to Order - Low	EOQ FACTORS	Positive numeric.	Y	Same in input edit.
Current NSN	WRM DUE-INS	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
Current NSN	CSIS TOTAL WRSK/BLSS	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
Date Decapitalized	EOQ MASTER	YYDDD format or blank.	N	
Date Established	EOQ MASTER	YYDDD format or blank.	N	
Date of Last ES Review	EOQ MASTER	YYDDD format or blank.	N	
Date of Preparation	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	None.	N	
Date Suspended	EOQ MASTER	YYDDD format or blank.	N	
Deferred Disposal Code	EOQ MASTER	B, C, O, P, R, or blank. O converts to C.	Y	B, C, P, R, or blank. User can file maintain values without regard to priority
Delete Code	EOQ MASTER	D, R, or blank.	N	
Demand Quarter Tally	EOQ MASTER	0 through 8.	Y	Same as input edit.
Depot Supply Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	N	
Division/IM Desig-nator	EOQ MASTER	None.	N	
DLM Requirement, Quarterly	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.

Document ID	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	DMA, DMB, or DMC. Skips records with other values.	N	
EOQ Budget Code	EOQ MASTER	None.	N	
EOQ Control Record	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	J only.	N	
EOQ Control Record	FLYING HOUR HISTORY	P only.	N	
EOQ Control Record	MASTER FLYING HOUR PROJEC-TIONS	N only.	N	
EOQ Control Record	PE CODE/ GUN DESIGNA-TOR	R only.	N	
EOQ Control Record Code	EOQ FACTORS	B only.	N	
EOQ Control Record Code	FSC SURGE FACTORS	D only.	N	
EOQ Control Record Code	WRMR RETN LVL PROC OBJ MOS	F only.	N	
EOQ CSIS Delivery Quantity (36 Occur-rences)	CSIS QUAR-TERLY DELIVERIES	Positive numeric.	N	
EOQ War Production Deliveries, Monthly (12 Months)	CSIS WAR PRODUC-TION DELIVERIES	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
EOQ WRM Due-in Code	WRM DUE-INS	S or T.	N	
EOQ WRSK/BLSS Requirement	CSIS TOTAL WRSK/BLSS	Positive numeric.	N	
Equipment Special-ist Code	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha-numeric or blank.	N	

ERRC Code	EOQ MASTER	N or P.	N	
Estimated Demands	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric. Must be greater than 0 if special code is N and suspense code is blank. Must be 0 if special code is not 0.	Y	Positive numeric. User can file maintain only if Special Code is N.
Federal Supply Class (FSC)	CSIS QUARTERLY DELIVERIES	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Frequency of Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Frequency of Demands Quarter Tally	EOQ MASTER	0 through 8.	Y	Same as input edit.
FSC	FSC SURGE FACTORS	Any numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
FSC	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	Any numeric.	N	
FSC	EOQ APPLICATION MASTER	Must be on the EOQ item record.	N	
FSCM - See CAGE				
FSC Surge Factor	FSC SURGE FACTORS	Any numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
History Control Code	EOQ MASTER	Y or blank; applies only to SMGC P or T items.	Y	Same as input edit.
I&S Master FSC	EOQ MASTER	Must be numeric.	N	

I&S Master MMAC	EOQ MASTER	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
I&S Master Stock Number	EOQ MASTER	None.	N	
IM Designator	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
IM Division	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
Implied Shortage Factor	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
In Transit Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	N	
Industrial Preparedness Planning Lead Time	EOQ MASTER	00 through 72.	N	Same as input edit.
Inventory Freeze Code	EOQ MASTER	D, R, S, or blank.	N	
Item Name	EOQ MASTER	None.	Y	None.
Item Wear Out Factor	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Item Wear Out Factor Code	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	N	
J041 Lead Time Reject Code	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha or blank.	N	
Joint Management Code	EOQ MASTER	1 through 8, J through M, or blank.	N	
Jump to Code	EOQ MASTER	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
Management Intensity Code	EOQ MASTER	1,, 2, or blank.	N	
Management Intensity Code	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	1, 2, or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Manufacturer's Part Number	EOQ MASTER	None.	Y	None
Manufacturer's Part Number/CAGE Override Code	EOQ MASTER	M or blank.	N	

Marine Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Marine Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Master Flag	EOQ MASTER	Must be M or blank.	N	
Master NIIN	CSIS WAR PRODUCTION DELIVERIES	Must be on the EOQ item record.	Y	Same as input edit.
Master NSN FSC	CSIS WAR PRODUCTION DELIVERIES	Must be on the EOQ item record.	Y	Same as input edit.
Master NSN MMAC	CSIS WAR PRODUCTION DELIVERIES	Must be on the EOQ item record.	Y	Same as input edit.
MDS	CSIS TOTAL WRSK/BLSS	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
Method Planning Code	EOQ MASTER	If the Budget Program Code = 1_, may be all blank. If populated, the second through fourth positions must be 998 and the rest of the field is unedited. If the Budget Program Code is not 1_ this field can be any numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
MIC Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	N	
Military Routing Identifier "From"	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	First position is A through C, W, M, L, N, P, Q, or R.	N	

Military Routing Identifier "To"	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	First position is F.	N	
Mission Item Essentiality Code	EOQ MASTER	See MIEC Priority Table.	Y	Same as input edit.
MMAC	CSIS QUARTERLY DELIVERIES	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
MMAC	EOQ APPLICATION MASTER	Must be on the EOQ item record.	N	
Multiyear Procurement Indicator	EOQ MASTER	None.	Y	C, E, F, L, M, P, Q, U, or blank.
Navy Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Navy Sales Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
NIIN	CSIS QUARTERLY DELIVERIES	NSNs with ERRC P or N only.	N	
NIIN	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	First 2 positions are 00-99 or NC. Third position is numeric or B, E, F, C, D, V, or J. Fourth through ninth positions are numeric.	N	
NIIN	EOQ APPLICATION MASTER	Must be on the EOQ item record.	N	
Nonrecurring Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
On-Hand Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.

On-Hand OWRM Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
On-Order Committed	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
On-Order Contract	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Order of Use Parts Preference Code	EOQ MASTER	Must be A through Z, 2 through 5, 9, or blank.	N	
Order of Use Sub-group Code	EOQ MASTER	Must be alpha or blank.	N	
Other Sales Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Other Sales Service-able Returns, Quar-terly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Peacetime Flying Hour History- Quar-terly (8 Quarters)	FLYING HOUR HISTORY	Positive numeric.	N	
PLT Days	EOQ MASTER	0000 through 2980.	Y	Same as input edit.
PLT Months	EOQ MASTER	00 through 99.	N	
PLT Source Refer-ence Code	EOQ MASTER	A, Q, E, S.	N	
Precious Metal Indi-cator Code	EOQ MASTER	A through Z, 2, 3, or blank.	N	
Procurement Objec-tive Months	WRMR RETN LVL PROC OBJ MOS	0 through 6.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Code	EOQ MAS-TER	P or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Element Code	PE CODE/ GUN DESIGNA-TOR	Any alpha-numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Ratio - AY	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.

Program Ratio - BY	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Ratio - CY	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Program Ratio - EY	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	Positive numeric or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Quantitative Requirements, Quarterly	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Retention Factor	EOQ MASTER	00 through 15.	Y	Same as input edit.
Security Code	EOQ MASTER	U.	N	
Shelf Life Code	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha or numeric, or blank.	N	
Supply Management Grouping Code (SMGC)	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	T, P, M or blank.	Y	Same as input edit.
Special Code	EOQ MASTER	B through D, F, G, I , M, N, O, P, R, U, X, or blank.	Y	Same as input edit, except cannot file maintain B, M, O, P, or R. If user inputs N, the estimated demands must be greater than zero. If the user deletes
SMGC	EOQ MASTER	T, P, or M.	N	
Suspense Code	EOQ MASTER	S, T, X, or blank.	N	
System Management Code	EOQ MASTER	Any alphanumeric. May be all blank. If populated, only the fourth position may be blank.	Y	Same as input edit, except all blank is not valid.
System Management Code	WRMR RETN LVL PROC OBJ MOS	Any alpha-numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.

System Management Code	IMPLIED SHORTAGE FACTOR	Any alpha-numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Time-Phased Due-in Assets Schedule (8 occurrences)	WRM DUE-INS	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
Total Due-in Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	N	
Total Transactions	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	Positive numeric.	N	
Total War Require-ment, Monthly (6 Months)	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	Positive numeric.	N	
Transfer Demands, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Transfer Serviceable Returns, Quarterly (Curr + 8 Qtrs)	EOQ MASTER	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit. Cannot file maintain the current quarter.
Transition	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	1 or 2.	N	
Type Computation Code	EOQ MASTER	A through C.	Y	Quarter Tally must = 8.
Type Program Code	FLYING HOUR HIS-TORY	1 only.	N	
Unit of Issue	EOQ MASTER	Any alpha-numeric.	N	
Unit of Issue	CSIS WAR PRODUC-TION DELIV-ERIES	None.	N	
Unit of Issue	CSIS OTH SERV WAR MATERIEL REQT	Any alpha-numeric.	N	

Unserviceable Assets	EOQ MASTER	Any positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
War Ammunition Projection, Monthly (12 Months)	PE CODE/ GUN DESIG-NATOR	Postive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
War Flying Hour Projection, Monthly (12 Months)	MASTER FLYING HOUR PRO-JECTIONS	Positive numeric.	Y	Same as input edit.
WRM Due-in Record Code	WRM DUE-INS	A, B, or C.	N	
WRMR Retention Level Months	WRMR RETN LVL PROC OBJ MOS	1 through 6.	Y	Same as input edit.
Zero Demand Indica-tor Code	EOQ MAS-TER	Any numeric or blank.	N	

10.8.4. Edits. D200O performs several edits against data passed from D062 and other systems. Depending on the criticality of a given data element, the system either places items that fail the edits on an exception listing, initializes the element value at zero (numeric fields) or blank (alpha and alpha-numeric fields), or drops the entire record. The system lists records with invalid fields on an exception report that identifies the invalid fields. The user reviews the exception listing and determines the file maintenance actions necessary to release the records. Suspended records do not process unless the item managers correct the invalid elements, thereby releasing them from suspense. After correction and release, the system reedits the records that it had suspended.

10.8.4.1. Table 10.2 lists the elements and edits criteria for data passed from each interfacing input file. It also lists the file maintenance edits.

10.8.4.2. The system also includes a process that reads the Item Cross Reference File and builds a simple table that contains the previous quarter's CSNs and the current quarter's CSNs. When any CSN in the current quarter record does not match with a CSN in the EOQ master record, the system refers to this table.

10.8.5. File Maintenance. After the system establishes the data stores it allows the user access to the database to change certain elements through on-line file maintenance. File maintenance functions include changes to selected data elements and the resulting changes to the values of stored elements. For example, when the item manager changes the number of demands, the changes affect the MDR, the average requisition size, the EOQ year, the safety level, etc. This function also processes simulated data to be output in a simulated ("what if") item stratification. The system also edits changes for validity, using the criteria set in the edit tables. The edit tables in table 10.2 list the allowable changes. Chapter 12 provides information on navigation through the file maintenance screen in the on-line system.

10.8.5.1. Authorized users for file maintenance include the Item Manager, the HQ AFMC OPRs, and the ALC OPRs and analysts. The item manager and the ALC OPR change data from the EOQ Data Store. The HQ AFMC OPR and the ALC OPR change the EOQ Control Data. The HQ

AFMC OPR changes data from the EOQ Data Store. Chapter 12 provides profile information for each user, including data each user can view and file maintain.

10.8.5.2. Table 10.1 includes file maintenance edits by input record. Table 10.2 is an alphabetical listing, by data element, that includes the input and file maintenance edits.

10.8.5.3. Users may file maintain any of the data elements that tables 10.1 and 10.2 indicate are file maintainable. However, users should file maintain data elements derived from the EOQ Planning Data Store only before initial CSIS processing. This includes data passed in the CSIS Ammunition History file, the CSIS Ammunition Projection file, and the EOQ Control Data file. Any changes afterwards may necessitate recomputing every item stratification, which would essentially repeat the quarterly processing.

10.8.5.4. The user may choose to recycle data elements changed back to the D062 computation through file maintenance. The file maintenance screen displays a recycle field with "yes" or "no" options (see chapter 12). If the user chooses the "yes" option the system saves the data on a weekly output tape. If the user chooses the same field later in the same week, the system saves the most recent change for recycling. The following data elements are eligible for recycling to the D062 system:

Item name:

- •EOQ Budget Code (If the value in the database equals 1_ [one-blank], 15, 25, or 81 it recycles with a value.
- •Special Code (except D) of _ _ [blank blank].
- •Administrative Lead Time Days.
- •Production Lead Time Days.
- •Type Computation Code.
- •Nonrecurring Demands, Quarter.
- •Condemnation Factor.
- •AFMC Depot Sales Demands, Quarterly.
- •Item Wear-out Factor.
- •Transfer Demands, Quarterly.
- •Demand Quarter Tally.
- •Foreign Military Sales, Quarterly.
- •AFMC Depot Sales Serviceable
- •Frequency of Demand Tally, Quarterly.
- •Returns, Quarterly.
- •Depot Level Requirement, Quarterly.
- •Transfer Serviceable Returns, Quarterly.
- •Manufacturer's Part Number.
- •History Control Code.
- •Frequency of Demand, Quarterly.

•Deferred Disposal Code (blank or R only).

•Quantitative Requirements, Quarterly.

•Multiyear Procurement Indicator.

•Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code (formerly FSCM).

•Military Procurement Code.

•Other Services' (Army, Navy, Marine, Other, or Contractor) Sales Demands, Quarterly.

•Procurement Lead Time Days.

•Other Services' (Army, Navy, Marine, Other, or Contractor) Serviceable Returns, Quarterly.

10.8.6. Recomputation. The D200O includes a process that recomputes file maintenance elements affected by file maintenance or "what if" simulations, modeled after the D062 requirements computation for type A, B, and C. items.

10.8.6.1. Type A computations project requirements according to demand history, quantitative requirements (QR), and depot level maintenance (DLM) programs. Type B computations project QRs and those for demand history. Type C computations project QRs only and involve items that do not adapt to normal consumable computation methodologies due to limitations such as shelf life or lack of demand history.

10.8.6.2. The system recomputes and recycles insurance and contingency items which the type C computation normally computes. Items with special code C (contingency) and I (insurance) only use the retention level calculation.

10.8.6.3. When the user specifies a "what if" simulation, the system loads the detailed item data into a temporary "scratch space" where the user may change data elements and assess the effects of those changes.

10.8.6.4. The following processes described the methodologies D200O uses to recompute individual item elements:

10.8.6.4.1. Lead Time Days. The system recomputes these elements by dividing ALT and PLT days each by 30 to give whole months and then adding the remainders. The ALT or PLT months may increase, depending on the size of the combined remainders. If the combined remainder is less than 15 neither the ALT nor the PLT months increase. If the combined remainder is 15 or greater but less than 44, and the remainder from the ALT months is greater than the remainder from the PLT months, the ALT months increase by 1. If the remainder from the PLT months is the greater of the two, the PLT months increase by 1. If the combined remainder is 45 or greater, both the ALT and PLT months increase by 1.

10.8.6.4.2. The user may change the total due-in asset (DIA) by changing either the on-order committed assets or the on-order contract assets. The system recomputes the total DIAs by applying the changed values.

10.8.6.4.3. The system recomputes the actual unit price after the user file maintains a change to the catalog unit price. The catalog unit price decreases by the first destination transportation percent and the obsolescence and loss factor. The result increases by the first destination transportation charge (see chapter 1). The actual unit price is the catalog unit price minus the sum of the first destination transportation charge and the obsolescence/loss factor.

10.8.6.4.4. When the user changes the historical demands, the system recomputes the demand history. A maximum of 8 quarters of demand history applies unless the item contains a history control code. If a history control code is present, no more than 4 quarters of history will apply. D200O calculates two demand totals, one to compute the EOQ and safety level computation and one to compute the demands used in the computation (DUC).

10.8.6.4.4.1. The type A computation determines the DUC by recalculating the total sales demands and subtracting the number of serviceable returns. The type B computation recalculates all demands, including depot sales and contractor demands, and subtracts the number of serviceable returns. This process does not apply to type C computations. Table 10.3 illustrates how the system calculates the DUC.

Table 10.3. Factor Selection for Demand Recomputation.

COMPUTATION TYPE A			COMPUTATION TYPE B		
Type of Demand	**Decreased by Serviceable Returns?**	**Multiplied by Program Ratio?**	**Type of Demand**	**Decreased by Serviceable Returns?**	**Multiplied by Program Ratio?**
Transfer	Yes	Yes	Transfer	Yes	Yes
FMS	No	No	AFMC Depot	Yes	Yes
Other Svc	Yes	No	Contractor	Yes	Yes
Other	Yes	No	FMS	No	No
			Other Svc	Yes	No
			Other	Yes	No

10.8.6.4.4.2. Users may change the demand history by quarter. D200O recomputes the DUC for each quarter, applying the new values, and resummarizes the "net demands" lines. History control code Y limits the recomputation to the most recent 4 quarters of demand history. This limitation also applies to the DQT.

10.8.6.4.4.3. Total demands changed through file maintenance also affect the EOQ and safety level calculations in the type A and type B computations. Both the EOQ and safety level recomputations apply data after the system selects the factors illustrated in table 10.3. The EOQ recomputation applies the same methodology described in chapter 4, para 4.14. D200O stratifies the EOQ as the procurement cycle requirement. The safety level recomputation applies the same methodology described in chapter 4, para 4.12.

10.8.6.4.4.4. The EOQ recomputation includes calculation of a dollar value of annual demands (DVAD) and a recalculation of the ordering and holding costs. DVAD equals the EOQ safety level demand rate, times 12 months, time the actual unit cost. The DVAD determines ordering cost selection for each ALC. This process does not apply to type computation C items. The safety level demand rate is the PMDR times the PPR.

10.8.6.4.4.5. The D200O builds a parameter table that it uses to select ALC-specific ordering and holding costs. Table 10.4 is an example of this table, which the HQ AFMC

OPR maintains. To determine ordering costs the system compares the DVAD with the annual demand break point. If the DVAD is smaller than the annual demand break point, the low cost to order is the ordering cost. If the DVAD is larger than the annual demand break point, the high cost to order is the ordering cost.

Table 10.4. ALC Ordering and Holding Cost Parameter Table (National).

ALC	Low Cost to Order	High Cost to Order	Annual Demand Break Point	Holding Cost Percentage
OC	$404.84	$823.28	$25,000	0.170
OO	542.60	928.95	25,000	0.190
SA	371.05	653.20	25,000	0.180
SM	409.17	620.28	25,000	0.240
WR	479.67	618.42	25,000	0.180

10.8.6.4.4.6. The ordering cost becomes the cost to order variable (C) in the Wilson Lot Size formula. The variable holding cost percentage in table 10.4 becomes the cost to hold variable (H), and the DVAD becomes the annual cost variable (A) (see chapter 4, para 4.14). The EOQ year factor is an expression of the most economical interval, in years, to initiate buy actions for individual items. The EOQ year factor is the result of the Wilson Lot Size formula, divided by the DVAD. The same constraints on the EOQ year that apply in the D062 computation also apply in the stratification.

$$[((2\ AC)/H).5/DVAD]$$

10.8.6.4.4.7. The safety level recomputation involves recomputation of the safety level methodology described in chapter 4. This includes recalculation of the PAR, the mean absolute deviation (MAD), the standard deviations of LT demands, the actual unit price and the K factor. This process does not apply to type C computations.

10.8.7. CSIS Computation. The D200O includes several processes that compile all necessary stratification data and produce output products. These processes include a summarization to the I&S master NSN, and a WRMRs computation and analysis.

10.8.7.1. The stratification process recognizes an MYP indicator that exempts assets acquired through MYP procedures from termination or disposal consideration. The edit tables in tables 10.1 and 10.2 list the valid values and edits for the MYP indicator. The default value is blank. The user may assign a value other than blank, and may delete an assigned value any time. The system accepts a user-assigned value only if the assets used in the computation (AUC) exceed the item's computed TL and terminable on-order assets are present. The system automatically deletes an assigned value (other than blank) when AUCs are equal to or less than the normal TL. The MYP indicator recycles back to D062. Chapter 6 explains the MYP code values.

10.8.7.1.1. Associated with the MYP indicator is an adjusted TL. D062 computes this level as part of the normal requirements process whenever the MYP indicator is not blank. The adjusted TL equals the AUC, but never exceeds the retention level. When the MYP indicator is blank, the adjusted TL is zero.

10.8.7.2. Items with MYP indicators that are not blank compute an adjusted procurement cycle requirement in addition to the normal procurement cycle.

10.8.7.2.1. At the opening position (stratification table IA) the adjusted procurement cycle is the adjusted TL minus the opening position ROL.

10.8.7.2.2. In the CY through the EY (tables 1B through 1E) the adjusted procurement cycle equals the total assets (serviceable, net unserviceable, on-order contract, and or-order committed), minus the total requirement. In the stratification tables, the total requirement is the sum of lines 2 through 6 and lines 9 through 12 in column 1).

10.8.7.2.3. In each FY position (the CY, AY, BY and EY), the system compares the regular procurement cycle with the adjusted procurement cycle. The larger value becomes the procurement cycle requirement in the stratification. It is not necessary to compute an adjusted procurement cycle requirement when it exceeds the regular procurement cycle requirement on any FY table.

10.8.7.3. Summarization to the I&S Level. All D200O external interface processes key on national item identification number (NIIN). Most D062 processes key to the I&S master NSN. Since both systems receive interfacing data by actual stock number, D200O must determine if each NSN is part of an I&S group or a bachelor item. An I&S group is a collection of items that possess physical and functional characteristics that provide comparable performance for a given requirement. These relationships allow items within the group to be interchangeable or substitutable with other items in the group under certain conditions. An I&S group may contain two or more subgroups, each with a subgroup master NSN. The master NSN of the most preferred subgroup is also the master NSN for the entire group.

10.8.7.3.1. If the master item is a bachelor item it bypasses all summarization processes.

10.8.7.3.2. Each I&S group includes a master NSN plus one or more lesser preferred items. The interface record from the SC&D includes a ranking of the lesser preferred items, from the least preferred to the most preferred, within each group or subgroup. The master item is the last item to be designated in this ranking, and will always be a suitable substitute for all other items within the I&S group or subgroup.

10.8.7.3.3. Once D200O identifies all group members it sorts them into subgroups according to the order of use code passed from the SC&D system. An item will have "XXX" in the order of use code if the Air Force is the only user. "ZZZ" in the order of use code indicates that the Air Force does not use the item. For summarization purposes, the system does not consider the order of use and "jump to" codes. However, it will sort for displays in the following sequence.

- •All items with order of use "XXX."
- •All items with order of use "ZZZ."
- •All items with "4" in the third position of the order of use code.
- •All items with "9" in the third position of the order of use code.
- •All items with alphabetical characters, except "XXX" and "ZZZ," in the order of use code.

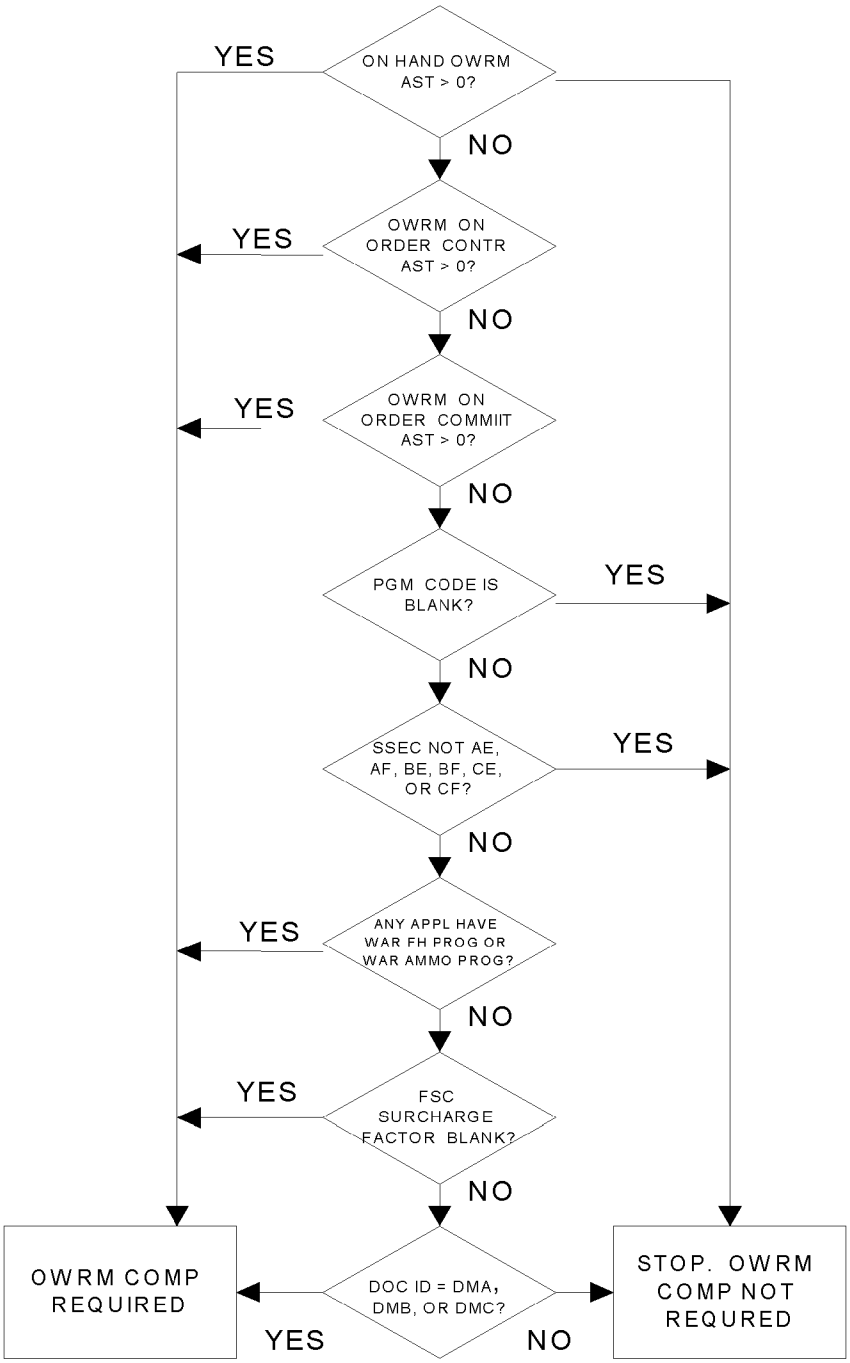
Within each sequence, items sort in alphabetical order by "jump to" code.

10.8.7.3.4. The system includes a process that summarizes demands, returns, and assets to the I&S master NSN. Asset data accumulates to a family total, and that family total is stored separately on the database. For demand and return data, the process simply adds all data in the I&S group and applies them to the I&S master NSN. This also applies to future demands.

10.8.7.3.5. Elements other than demand, asset, or return data derive from the I&S master NSN's item record. DQT and frequency or DQT fields come from the family member that has the largest value in these fields.

10.8.7.4. OWRM Computation. D200O selects items eligible for OWRM computation and computes requirements for those items. Selection criteria consider on-hand assets, program data, item essentiality, and surge factors. Table 10.1 illustrates the decision flow for OWRM computation selection.

Figure 10.1. OWRM Selection Logic.



10.8.7.4.1. If the EOQ master passes item wear out code C (for CSIS recycle) or blank, the system computes a wear-out factor for each application. This factor passes to the OWRM computation process. If any application for a particular item includes a monthly wartime flying hour projection, the process accumulates and summarizes the peacetime flying hour history for the period covered by the DQT that also passes from the EOQ master record. This summarization becomes part of the denominator. The numerator is the accumulated quarterly

WRM net Air Force sales demands, which is the sum of the quarterly depot , contractor, and the transfer sales demands, minus the depot, contractor, and transfer serviceable returns.

Example:

Demand Quarter Tally: 8

Table 10.5.

		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 5	Qtr 6	Qtr 7	Qtr 8
1	Air Force Depot Sales	480	640	360	600	520	560	600	480
2	Contractor Demands	0	80	0	0	40	140	0	100
3	Transfer Demands	0	0	60	0	80	40	80	0
4	Air Force Service-able Returns	20	0	15	0	10	15	20	0
5	Contractor Serv Returns	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
6	Transfer Serv Returns		0	0	0	0	0	0	20
7	Quarterly Net Air Force Sales Demands (Sum of 1 through 3, minus 4 through 6 above)	460	720	405	590	630	725	640	580

Table 10.6. Peacetime Flying Hour History.

		QPA	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 5	Qtr 6	Qtr 7	Qtr 8
8	Appl 1	3	200	200	200	210	210	210	220	220
9	Appl 1 Item Prog (Prog x QPA)		600	600	600	630	630	630	660	660
10	Appl 2	2	150	150	125	100	100	100	100	100
11	Appl 2 Item Prog (Prog x QPA)		300	300	250	200	200	200	200	200
12	Appl 3	3	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	90
13	Appl 3 Item Prog (Prog x QPA)		210	225	240	255	270	285	300	270
14	Total Item (Sum of 9, 11, and 13 above)		1110	1125	1090	1135	1100	1115	1160	1130

(460+720+405+590+630+725+640+580) = 4750

(1110+1125+1090+1135+1100+1115+1160+1130)8965 = .52984

10.8.7.4.2. WR-ALC-managed munitions items in Federal Supply Group 10, or with MMAC code "GG," apply the above methodology using applications with monthly ammunition projections rather than monthly flying hours, and a quarterly peacetime ammunition program history rather than the peacetime flying hour history.

10.8.7.4.3. If the EOQ master file passes an item wear out factor code of I (item manager developed), the above methodology does not apply. A wear-out factor should accompany the item wear out factor code on the record.

10.8.7.4.4. The system computes total war recurring demands, which is the sum of the projected Air Force war recurring demands and the other services' war recurring demands for a period of 6 months.

10.8.7.4.4.1. If an item's application name matches any projected war flying program on the master flying hour projection file or any War Ammunition Program on the PE/gun designator file, the Air Force war recurring demands is the sum of all projected requirements, times the QPA, times the item wear-out factor.

10.8.7.4.4.1.1. If an application does not include a war flying hour program or war ammunition projection, but does include an FSC surge factor, the war recurring demands for that application is the sum of all net WRM Air Force demands, times the FSC surge factor divided by the DQT times 3. The system accumulates the results by month. These results, plus the result of the calculation in para 10.8.7.4.1, equal the total monthly Air Force recurring demands.

Table 10.7. Air Force Recurring Demands.

1. Appl 1 QPA: 3	400	400	400	320	320	320	
2. Appl 1 Item War Prog (Prog x QPA)	1200	1200	1200	960	960	960	6480
3. Appl 2 QPA: 2	50	50	50	30	30	30	
4. Appl 2 Item War Prog (Prog x QPA)	200	200	200	120	120	120	960
5. Appl 3 QPA: 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Appl 3 Item War Prog (Prog x QPA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Total (Sums of 2, 4, and 6 above)	1600	1600	1600	1200	1200	1200	8400
8. Monthly Air Force War Recurring Demands (Line 7 x .52984 -- Item Wear-Out Factor from para 10.8.7.4.1)	847.74122	847.74122	847.74122	635.80591	635.80591	635.80591	
9. Appl 3 War Surge Factor: 1.2							
10. Demand Quarter Tally: 8							

Table 10.8. WRM.

	Qtr 1	**Qtr 2**	**Qtr 3**	**Qtr 4**	**Qtr 5**	**Qtr 6**	**Qtr 7**	**Qtr 8**
11. WRM Air Force Net Sales Demands (from para 10.8.7.4.1, Example Line 7, above)	460	720	405	590	630	725	640	580
12. Total WRM Net Sales Demands (Sum of Line 11, Qtr 1 through Qtr 8): 4750								

13. Appl 3 Monthly War Recurring Demands = Total WRM Net Sales Demands x War Surge Factor/ (DQT x 3)/= 4750/8 x 3= 197.91667

14. Total Air Force War Recurring Demands = 197.91667 x War Surge Factor= 197.91667 x 1.2= 237.5

	Month 1	**Month 2**	**Month 3**	**Month 4**	**Month 5**	**Mo. 6**
15. Monthly Total Air Force War Recurring Demands (Line 8 + Line 15)	1085.24122	1085.24122	1085.24122	873.030591	873.030591	873.030591

10.8.7.4.4.2. The system computes war recurring demands for other services by adding each of the other services' (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other) recurring demands. The

CSIS other services' war materiel requirements file passes these monthly requirements. D200O selects records with document identifiers DMB and DMC.

10.8.7.4.4.3. The total war recurring demands is the sum of the other services' war recurring demands and the Air Force war recurring demands (see para 10.8.7.4.4.1).

Table 10.9. Demands.

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6
1. Army War RCR Demands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Navy War RCR Demands	10	10	12	12	10	10
3. USMC War RCR Demand	4	4	5	5	4	4
4. Tot Oth Svc War Demands (Sum of 1 through 3 above)	14	14	17	17	14	14
5. Tot War RCR Demands-Mo (4 above + result of para 10.8.7.4.4.1)	1,099.24122	1,099.24122	1,102.24122	890.30591	887.30591	887.30591

10.8.7.4.5. The monthly WMR is the sum of each monthly other services' (Army, Navy, and Marine Corps) war additives, plus each monthly total war recurring demands described in para 10.8.7.4.4.3. The CSIS other services' WMRs file provides the war additives on records with document identifier DMB.

Table 10.10. WMR File.

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6
1. Army War ADDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Navy War ADDS	2	2	2	0	0	0
3. USMC War ADDS	0	2	0	2	0	2
4. Tot Oth Svc War ADDS (Sum of lines 1 through 3)	2	4	2	4	0	2
5. War Matl Reqt - MO (Sum of line 4 + line 5, para 10.8.7.4.4.3)	1,101.24122	1,103.24122	1,104.24122	892.30591	887.30591	889.30591

10.8.7.4.6. WRMRsrepresent stock levels, computed in monthly increments, that must be on hand at the start of hostilities (D-Day) and for 6 months thereafter (D + 6 months). D200O has three processes that compute the WRMR. The first process computes net other services' sales demands, the second computes the WRMR MDR, and the third computes the monthly WRMR.

10.8.7.4.6.1. The other services' net sales demand is the sum of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps sales demands that pass from the EOQ master file, minus the other services' serviceable returns that pass on the same file.

Table 10.11. Sales Demands.

1. Army Sales Demands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Navy Sales Demands	8	8	8	10	10	8	7	7
3. USMC Sales Demands	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	3
4. Army Service Demands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Navy Service Ret	0	0	1	0	1		0	0
6. USMC Service Ret	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
7. WRM Net Other Service Sales Demands(1 through 3, minus 4 through 6)	11	9	11	13	13	10	8	10

10.8.7.4.6.2. The MDR is the net Air Force plus other services' sales demands computed in para 10.8.7.4.6.1, divided by 3 times the DQT. If the PPR that passes in the EOQ master file is greater than 1.00, the system multiplies it by the MDR.

10.8.7.4.6.3. The system computes 6 months of monthly WRMRs. Each monthly requirement equals WMR for that month (para 10.8.7.4.5) minus the WRMR MDR (para 10.8.7.4.6.2 above), times the number of months (6), minus the accumulated EOQ war production deliveries that pass from the CSIS war production deliveries file. The system subtracts any EOQ RSP (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirements from the result.

10.8.7.4.6.4. The system computes the total WRMR by selecting the shortest time period among the industrial preparedness production (IPP) LT, the PLT, or 6 months. If the IPP and the PLT are both equal to or greater than 6 months, the total WRMR is equal to the monthly WRMR for month 6 (see para 10.8.7.4.6.3). If the IPP LT is less than the PLT, the total WRMR is equal to the monthly WRMR in the month that is IPP LT past D-Day. If the PLT is less than the IPP LT, the total WRMR is equal to the monthly WRMR in the month that is PLT past D-Day. EOQ master file is the source of IPP and PLTs.

10.8.7.5. OWRM Retention. The WRMR retention level procurement objective months file passes a record that indicates the number of months OWRM assets may be retained. The OWRM retention level is equal to the monthly WRMR (para 10.8.7.4.6.3 above) in the month that corresponds to the month indicated in the input record. For example, if the input record indicates a retention month of 5, and the WRMR in month 5 is 100, the WRMR retention level is 100.

10.8.7.6. Other Acquisition War Reserve Protectable (OAWRP. The OAWRP is the number of available assets that specifically support the OWRM requirement and are exempt from automatic redistribution to satisfy other requirements, i.e., they are "protected" from being issued to support activity other than war operations. OAWRP assets are the sum of all on-hand OWRM assets, and all on-order (committed and on contract) OWRM assets over the next 8 quarters.

10.8.7.7. Balance Other Acquisition War Reserve (BOAWR). When the WRMR is greater than the BOAWRP, the BOAWR is the difference between the OAWRP and the WRMR. It indicates the number of assets that are needed, either through acquisition or application of excess peacetime assets, to satisfy the WRMR.

10.8.7.8. WRM ROL. The WRMR retention level procurement objective months file contains a field that indicates the WRM support period, expressed in months (0 through 6). The system com-

pares the WRM support period with the PLT months. If the support period is equal to or greater than the PLT, the WRM ROL is the greater of the monthly WRMR in the month that corresponds to the PLT, or the OAWRP (para 10.8.7.7 above). If the support period is less than the PLT, the WRM ROL is the greater of the monthly WRMR in the month that corresponds to the support period, or the OAWRP. This level passes to the D062 computation system, which uses it to determine the wholesale buy requirement.

10.8.7.9. WRM Approved Forces Acquisition Objective (AAO). The WRM AAO is equal to the Total WRMR (para 10.8.7.4.6.3), minus the WRM ROL (para 10.8.7.8). It passes to the D062 system, which uses it as an additive to the computed AAO.

10.9. CSIS Computation. The stratification process first computes assets and requirements for each individual item at the opening position and projects them through each fiscal period. Since the quarterly stratification gathers item data from weekly processes, it must perform certain computations that format the data in a manner suitable for quarterly and annual projections. The stratification process uses data from the application and planning databases and transforms the quantitative, DLM, and recurring requirements into monthly total projected requirements (TPR). The monthly requirements relate to various requisitioning objective inventory levels. These relationships vary, according to an item's immediate, simulated, or projected buy or "no buy" position. A simulation process projects item asset positions through the end of each fiscal period and uses these projections as the starting point for the following period. The stratification distributes simulated assets through each period to support anticipated inventory levels. After it stratifies all items, the system produces selected summary stratifications and management products for initial review and adjustment. Production of the final CSIS includes updated item stratifications, the full range of summary products and management.

10.9.1. Program Parameters. This process computes the data elements required to complete item stratification and to perform item counts. It includes computation of total QRs, total DLM requirements, the square root of the actual unit price, the MDRs, programmed monthly rates, safety level requirements, summarized demands and returns, time parameters, TPRs, and miscellaneous item counts. The following paragraphs discuss each of these elements individually.

10.9.1.1. The total QR is a summarization of the projected 12 quarters of QRs.

10.9.1.2. The total DLM requirement is a summarization of the projected 12 quarters of DLM requirements.

10.9.1.3. The system uses the square root of the actual unit cost as an input to the safety level computation.

10.9.1.4. D200O computes the demands used in the computation (DUC) in type A and type B computations for stratification purposes. The method is the same as that described in part 1, chapter 4, para 4.7. The DUC forms the basis for computing MDRs and program MDRs.

10.9.1.4.1. The first step in computing the DUC is determining other services' (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other) net demands. This is the sum of each service's sales demands, minus each service's serviceable returns:

10.9.1.4.2. The system computes a different DUC for type A and type B computations. Both computations consider the sum of certain demands that had accumulated in the DQT. If the history control code is Y, the DQT will use only the four most recent quarters of demand history. The DUC calculation does not apply in type C computations.

10.9.1.4.2.1. In type A computations, the DUC is the sum of the net transfer demands, plus the net other services' demands, plus FMS demands in each quarter of the DQT:

10.9.1.4.2.2. In type B computations the formula applies the variables used for the type A computations, plus net contractor demands and net Air Force depot sales demands:

10.9.1.4.3. D200O computes MDR the same way D062 computes the MDR as part of the requirements computation. Part 1, chapter 4, para 4.8 describes the methodology. The MDRs include the Air Force MDR, the safety level MDR, and the other services' MDR.

10.9.1.4.4. The Air Force MDR is the same as the program MDR computed in the D062 requirements computation and described in chapter 4, para 4.9.

10.9.1.4.5. The system computes a safety level MDR for all type A and type B computations. The safety level MDR is the PPR times the demands used in the type B computations (DUCB), divided by 3 times the number of months in the DQT (i.e., the DQT converted to months). The system rounds the result to two decimal places:

10.9.1.4.5.1. When the DQT is 1 or 0, the denominator in the above formula is 6.

10.9.1.4.6. The other services' MDR is the sum of the net other services' plus FMS demands within the DQT, divided by 3 times the number of months in the DQT (i.e., the DQT converted to months):

10.9.1.4.6.1. The system rounds the result of the above formula to two decimal places. If the DQT is 1 or 0, the numerator in the above formula is 6.

10.9.1.5. Programmed Monthly Rates (PMR). The system computes PMRs for each fiscal year period. This computation applies the MDRs to anticipated program changes expressed by the PPR. The PMR is the basis for the PAR, LT, ROL, and TL quantities. This process applies only to type A and type B computations.

10.9.1.5.1. In type B computations the PMR is the PPR that applies to each stratification period (CY, AY, BY, or EY) times the sum of accumulated quarterly net transfer demands, net other services' sales demands net contractor demands, and FMS demands through the DQT. This sum is divided by the DQT times 3 (i.e., the DQT converted to months).

10.9.1.5.2. The system applies the same methodology in type A computations, but uses the DUCA. In both computations, if the DQT is 0 or 1 the denominator in the formula is 6.

10.9.1.5.3. The system performs the above computation in each forecast period (CY, AY, BY and EY) individually. The stratification program allows the PPR to be different in each period. In practical terms, however, the PPR used in the computation seldom varies over time. Therefore, the PMDR should be constant across all forecast periods.

10.9.1.6. The method for computing each fiscal year position's safety level is generally the same as that described in chapter 4. The exception is that the stratification program allows the PPR and the implied shortage factor to be different in each period. In practical terms, however, these elements will carry a constant value across all periods.

10.9.2. The stratification process includes several subprocesses that summarize the most recent 8 quarters of demands and returns into several iterations. These include: demands and returns by cate-

gory (i.e., transfer, Air Force, other service, contractor, or FMS), demands and returns by quarter, and DUC by quarter.

10.9.2.1. The process that summarizes demands by category adds the values of the most recent 8 quarters of each of the following transactions. The result is an 8 quarter total of each category:

•Transfer demands.

•Nonrecurring demands.

•AFMC depot sales demands.

•Contractor demands.

•FMS demands.

•Other service (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other) demands.

10.9.2.2. The process that summarizes demands by quarter adds the values of each of the transactions listed in para 10.9.2.1 above within each quarter. The result is a quarterly accounting of all demands over the previous 8 quarters. The system adds the results of each quarterly summary to compute aggregate total demands over the past 8 quarters.

10.9.2.3. The process that summarizes returns by category adds the values of the most recent 8 quarters of each of the following transactions. The result is an 8-quarter total of each category:

•Transfer serviceable returns.

•AFMC depot sales serviceable returns.

•Contractor serviceable returns.

•Other service (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other) serviceable returns.

10.9.2.4. The process that summarizes demands by quarter adds the values of each of the transactions listed in para 10.9.2.3 within each quarter. The result is a quarterly accounting of all demands over the past 8 quarters. The system adds the results of each quarterly summary to compute aggregate total returns over the past 8 quarters.

10.9.2.5. The process that computes the demands used in the computation (DUC) is similar to that described in para 10.9.1.4.2.1 and para 10.9.1.4.2.2, except it uses the most recent 8 quarters of demand history rather than the DQT, unless the DQT is less than 8. It also gives a quarterly accounting of net demands through the 8 quarters of history, and summarizes the quarterly results to compute aggregate net demands over the previous 8 quarters. History control code Y constrains the demand history to 4 quarters. The PPR applies to selected demands. See table 10.3 for application of PPR to returns and demands.

10.9.2.5.1. In type A computations, the DUC is the sum of the net transfer demands, plus the net other services' demands, plus FMS demands in each quarter of the previous 8 quarters, unless the DQT is less than 8.

10.9.2.5.2. In type B computations the formula applies the variables used for the type A computations, plus net contractor demands and net Air Force depot sales demands:

10.9.3. Time Parameters. The number of months in the first period, the CY, depends on the stratification date. The CY is always less than a full year, while the other three fiscal periods (AY, BY, and EY) always contain 12 months each. Since each fiscal period begins on the day following the last day of the preceding fiscal period, the number of months in each period must be specified to provide a correct

starting point for the time-based computations in the stratification processes. The following table illustrates how the starting point for monthly computed requirements is selected for each stratification date:

Table 10.12. Months in Stratification Positions.

Stratification Date	Number of Months in Fiscal Period			
	CY	AY	BY	EY
30 June	3	12	12	12
30 September	0	12	12	12
31 December	9	12	12	12
31 March	6	12	12	12

10.9.4. TPR. A set of consolidated monthly requirements projections that are based on the PMDR, the DLM requirement, and the QRs derived from the database.

10.9.4.1. The system converts the quarterly PMDR to monthly demands by dividing it by 3 and rounding off to a whole number. It divides this rounded product by 3 and allocates any remainder to the first two months of the quarter, i.e., a remainder of 2 adds 1 each to the first two months, and a remainder of 1 adds 1 to the first month only. The three quotients are the basic MDR for each month within the projected quarter.

10.9.4.2. QRs are stated as up to 12 quarters' of requirements. The system converts them to projected requirements in the same manner it converts the PMDR to monthly projections.

10.9.4.3. DLM requirements are also stated as up to 12 quarters' of requirements. The system converts DLM requirements to projected requirements in the same manner it converts the PMDR and QRs, with one exception: the value assigned to each quarter after the last quarter containing a QR is 0, while the value assigned to each quarter after the last quarter containing a DLM requirement is the same value as that in the last quarter (i.e., the value in the last quarter "straightlines" through all remaining quarters). The process then divides and allocates the remainders for all remaining quarters of DLM requirements according to para 10.9.4.1.

10.9.4.3.1. If a PPR applies, and its value differs from one fiscal period to the next, the system uses an algorithm that accounts for the changes. All projected PMDRs will apply the PPR for that fiscal period. For example, in the June stratification, months 1 through 3 will be multiplied by the CY Program Ratio, months 4 through 15 by the AY Program Ratio, and months 16 through 27 by the BY Program Ratio. This procedure applies only if a different PPR applies from one to the next. In practical terms, this should occur infrequently and the same PPR should apply across all fiscal periods.

10.9.4.4. The monthly total programmed requirement is the sum of each month's projected PMDR, DLM requirement, and QR determined in paras 10.9.4.1-10.9.4.3. The system computes up to 45 months (15 quarters) of TPRs. As explained above, the projected QRs in months 37-45 are 0, and the projected DLM requirements in months 37-39, 40-42, and 43-45 are the same as those in months 34-36.

10.9.4.5. The system projects monthly TPRs for a period PLT (ALT months plus production LT months), plus procurement cycle months, plus retention level months beyond the end of the EY. Procurement cycle months equal the EOQ years times 12, rounded up to the next highest month.

10.9.5. Item Counts. The stratification process includes a procedure that counts items to which certain categories of assets, requirements, management actions apply. The system performs these counts at the item level, and includes them in all summaries. Each stratification position and the miscellaneous data page displays the item counts. Unsuitable assets are those that apply to items coded for disposal or as obsolete, or certain I&S family members. If an I&S family member, but not the I&S master, is assigned special code D (disposal, all I&S family member assets are unsuitable and all family member requirements apply to the I&S master item. If an item has assets in any of the categories below, the asset count for that category is 1:

- On-hand assets.
- Additive assets.
- Depot supply assets.
- In-transit assets.
- Suitable DIAs.
- Maintenance Inventory Center (MIC) assets.
- Unsuitable serviceable assets.
- Unsuitable on-order contract assets.
- Unsuitable on-order committed assets.
- IM disposal deferred assets.
- AFMC disposal deferred assets.
- Termination assets.
- Inapplicable assets.
- WRM ROL assets.
- WRM AAO requirement count.
- On-hand OWRM assets.
- On-order contract OWRM assets.
- On-order committed OWRM assets.
- On-order contract WRSK/BLSS (now RSP) assets.
- On-order committed WRSK/BLSS (now RSP) assets.
- D040 WRSK/BLSS (now RSP) assets.

10.10. Stratification Tables. After completing the computation processes and asset counts, the system orders and displays the data into the seven stratification tables: the opening position, the CY, the AY, the BY, the EY, the readiness position, and the approved forces acquisition objective (AAO). The stratification matrices display the requirements in column 1, assets in columns 2-8, the deficits in column 9, and a master item count in a separate unnumbered column.

10.10.1. Asset Allocation and Simulation. Since some requirements apply to specific time periods, the system develops parameters that match the time-phased requirements with the specific time period that each stratification table and certain requirements segments cover. Attachment 1 describes the parameter selection processes that apply total projected requirements to each stratification period and to every requirements segment that relates to specific time periods. This includes the PLT, ALT, and procurement cycle requirements for all positions and certain demand requirements in the CY, AY, BY, and EY stratification tables.

10.10.1.1. Each stratification matrix lists the requirements categories in the left column in order of priority. The process then lists assets from left to right across the top of the matrix by asset category and allocates assets in order of preference. The asset categories and their corresponding column numbers are: serviceable on hand in column 2, unserviceable on hand in column 5, on-order contract in column 7, and on-order committed in column 8. Column 3 (base repairs), column 4 (procurement receipts), and column 6 (unserviceable unscheduled) are omitted because the D062 requirements computation do not use those categories.

10.10.1.1.1. The stratification considers unserviceable assets only in the opening, readiness, and AAO positions, and in the first fiscal year position (either the CY or the AY). When applying unserviceable assets, the system subtracts the anticipated nonapplicable assets and moves the remainder to the serviceable on-hand total. The anticipated nonapplicable quantity is the total unserviceable assets times the condemnation factor.

10.10.1.1.2. Since the PWRP and OAWRP requirements always equal the reported assets, those requirements are always filled. Therefore, the system first allocates serviceable on-hand assets (first preference) to the stock due out requirement (highest priority). It applies an amount that is equal either to the requirement or to the number of available assets. If the available assets in that category exceed the requirement, the difference allocates to the safety level requirement (the next highest priority). If the available assets are less than the requirement, on-order committed assets (the second preference) allocate to the requirement until the requirement is satisfied or the assets are exhausted. If all available assets cannot fill any requirement, a deficit results for that requirement and for all remaining lower priority requirements. If assets remain after satisfying all requirements, the remaining assets stratify as excess in the AAO.

10.10.1.1.3. In the detail (item level) stratification it is not possible to have both excess assets and requirements deficits. This does occur in the summary (aggregate) stratifications, however, because these include some items in with deficits and others with excess requirements.

10.10.1.1.4. The priority in which requirements are satisfied with available assets in any fiscal period (CY, AY, BY, or EY) stratification table depends on if the item computes a buy requirement during the fiscal year involved. Consequently, the system must first determine if each item is in a "buy" or "no buy" status before completing the asset application process. The first step in making this determination is to compute a "primary one" requirement for each fiscal year table. This requirement is a projection of how many assets must be issued to customers to satisfy issue demands (programmed requirements, QRs, and DLM demands) during the fiscal period, plus the fixed requirements. Fixed requirements are the sum of the stock due out, OAWRP, safety level, and numeric stockage objective requirements. The stratification process first applies available assets to the fixed requirements and then to the issue demands primary one requirements to determine what portion of the fiscal year these assets can support

before they are exhausted. It also determines the month (called the "check" month) in which the assets will be exhausted. If assets are available to fill part of the "check" month's TPRs, the unfilled portion of that month's TPRs becomes part of the recurring demands. Attachment 2 describes the processes of computing the "buy" and "no buy" status and the primary one requirement.

10.10.1.1.4.1. If an item is in a buy status the procurement cycle requirement is equal to the computed EOQ. This will be an additional requirement to be bought when the IMS initiates a PR for the ROL deficit.

10.10.1.1.4.2. If an item is in a "no buy" status the system applies assets to the procurement cycle requirement to prevent the assets from stratifying as excess. No deficit computes against the procurement cycle requirement, even if assets are not sufficient to satisfy the entire requirement. This is because the procurement cycle requirement does not relate to operational support. As the computed EOQ, it relates to management efficiency and does not apply unless a deficit exists in another requirement segment.

10.10.1.1.4.3. An item could conceivably compute a second procurement cycle. This is possible if the procurement cycle does not expire before the end of the fiscal period. Under these conditions, the system computes a second procurement cycle using the same methodology for the first procurement cycle. If two procurement cycle requirements compute during the same fiscal period, the stratification displays both requirements as one quantity on the procurement cycle line. In practical terms, the PLT seldom expires before the end of the fiscal period, especially in the CY.

10.10.1.2. Asset Simulation. The asset allocation process assumes that the IMS takes certain actions to issue assets to meet demands as they occur during the fiscal period, and initiates a PR when assets fall below the ROL. The simulation process projects asset depletion caused by issues and the availability of assets due to anticipated procurement action. The result is a year-to-year asset projection that reflects issues and new procurements.

10.10.1.2.1. The simulation process starts by reducing on-hand serviceable assets (including net unserviceable assets) by the expected demands through the fiscal period, starting with the CY or the AY (September cycle). If on-hand assets are not enough to support all issue demands the system determines the "check" month (see attachment 2 and para 10.10.1.1.4). Using this month as a starting point, the system then compares the PLT (ALT plus PLT) months with the number of months between the end of the "check" month and the end of the fiscal period. If the PLT expires before the end of the fiscal period the system simulates additional on-hand serviceable assets at the end of the fiscal period. The stratification table for the following fiscal period displays these simulated serviceable assets and considers them available for issue.

10.10.1.2.2. If the PLT does not expire before the end of the fiscal period the system compares the ALT months with number of months left in the fiscal period after the "check" month. If the ALT expires before the end of the fiscal period the system simulates on-order contract assets at the end of the fiscal period. If the ALT does not expire before the end of the fiscal period the system simulates on-order committed assets at the end of the fiscal period. The stratification table for the following fiscal year displays these simulated assets and considers them available to apply against requirements.

10.10.1.2.3. When the system simulates on-order committed or on-order contract assets at the end of the fiscal period (that is, when ALT expires before the end of the fiscal period), it compares the number of PLT months with the number of months between the "check" month and end of the following fiscal period. If the PLT expires before the end of the following fiscal period, the system simulates on-hand serviceable assets at the end of that fiscal period and displays them in the next fiscal period. If the PLT does not expire before the end of the following fiscal period the system simulates on-order contract assets at the end of the following fiscal period and displays them in the next fiscal period. If the PLT does not expire before the end of the EY the system displays the simulated on-order contract assets in line 15 of the EY table (assets at the end of the EY).

10.10.1.3. Master Item Counts. Each stratification table includes an unnumbered column on the far right that displays the number of I&S family NSNs that either report assets or computes a deficit in any requirements line.

10.10.1.3.1. In detail (item level) stratifications the system records an item count of 1 under any of the following conditions:

10.10.1.3.1.1. Any asset line (line 1 or 2) contains an entry greater than zero. If the item has no reported assets, the count is 0.

10.10.1.3.1.2. One or more entries in column 9 (deficit) is greater than zero. The system records an item count of 1 per item, regardless of how many requirement lines compute a deficit.

10.10.1.4. The detail (item level) stratification displays assets and requirements in units. Summary stratifications display assets and requirements in dollars.

10.10.2. Opening Position (Table IA) Requirements. The opening position states requirements as of the stratification date and the available assets to support those requirements through the PLT.

10.10.2.1. Opening Position Assets (Line 1). This is always blank under column 1. The entries in columns 2-8 represent the asset reporting effective on the stratification date.

10.10.2.2. Opening Position Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable (Line 2). These are serviceable assets that are not considered available for issue due to anticipated condemnations. This applies only to column 5 and is the reported unserviceable assets (line 1, column 5) times the condemnation rate. For allocation purposes, the difference between this quantity and that in line 1 is considered to be serviceable assets.

10.10.2.3. Opening Position Prepositioned War Reserve Protectable (PWRP) Requirement (Line 3). This is the readiness spares package (RSP) (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirement. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is normally zero.

10.10.2.4. Opening Position OAWRP Requirement (Line 4). This requirement is the sum of on-hand OWRM assets (those in the purpose code B account), on-order contract OWRM assets, and on-order committed OWRM assets.

10.10.2.5. Opening Position Stock Due Out Requirement (Line 5). This is equal to the stock due out quantity extracted from the EOQ master record. This is also the quantity on back order as of the stratification date.

10.10.2.6. Opening Position Safety Level (Line 6). The safety level may vary in each stratification period. The opening position safety level is the same as the CY safety level except in the September cycle (which has no CY), when it is the same as the AY safety level.

10.10.2.7. Opening Position Numerical Stockage Objective (NSO) Requirement (Line 7). This is the only requirements statement for insurance items (items with special code I). The requirement is equal to the QR. The QR projection should include requirements only in the first quarter. For demand based items, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.2.8. Opening Position Lead Time Requirements. The stratification displays two LT requirements, ALT and PLT. The system first computes a set of parameters for each that involves summation of total projected requirements through the PLT (ALT plus PLT) and through the procurement cycle (the EOQ year factor times 12, rounded up to the next highest whole month). LTs and the procurement cycle are stated in months.

10.10.2.8.1. Opening Position Production Lead Time Requirement (Lines 8, 8A, 8B, and 8C). A summary of demands, QRs, and DLM requirements through the PLT period developed according to the method described in the above table. The stratification displays each of these requirements categories on separate lines. Requirements for demands are in line 8A, QRs are in line 8B, and DLM requirements are in line 8C. Only the summary line (line 8) displays assets, deficits, and item counts.

10.10.2.8.2. Opening Position Administrative Lead Time Requirement (Lines 9, 9A, 9B, and 9C). A summary of demands, QRs, and DLM requirements through the ALT period developed according to the method described in table A10.3. The stratification displays each of these requirements categories on separate lines. Requirements for demands are in line 9A, QRs are in line 9B, and DLM requirements are in line 9C. Only the summary line (line 9) displays assets, deficits, and item counts.

10.10.2.9. Opening Position Total Reorder Point (Line 10). This applies only to the opening position and is a summary of line 4 through line 9. It is the minimum number of assets needed to sustain operations through the LT.

10.10.2.10. Opening Position Procurement Cycle Requirement. A summary of demands, QRs, and DLM requirements through the procurement cycle period developed according to the method described in table A10-3. The stratification displays each of these requirements categories on separate lines. Requirements for demands are in line 10A, QRs are in line 10B, and DLM requirements are in line 10C. Only the summary line (line 10) displays assets, deficits, and item counts.

10.10.2.11. Opening Position Total Requirements Objective (Line 12). A summary of lines 10 and 11.

10.10.2.12. Opening Position Asset Allocation. The asset allocation in the opening position involves no simulation; the values used in the opening position are the same as those that pass from the EOQ master record.

10.10.3. CY Position (Table IB) Requirements. A statement of requirements through the current fiscal year. The length of the CY varies according to the stratification date and does not apply to the September stratification (see para 10.10.1.2.1).

10.10.3.1. CY Position Assets (Line 1). This is always blank under column 1. The entries in columns 2-8 represent the asset reporting effective on the stratification date.

10.10.3.2. CY Position Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable (Line 2). These are serviceable assets that are not considered available for issue due to anticipated condemnations. This applies only to column 5 and is the reported unserviceable assets (line 1, column 5) times the condemnation rate. For allocation purposes, the difference between this quantity and that in line 1 is considered to be serviceable assets.

10.10.3.3. CY Position Prepositioned War Reserve Protectable (PWRP) Requirement (Line 3). This is the readiness spares package (RSP) (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirement. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.3.4. CY Position OAWRP Requirement (Line 4). This requirement is the sum of on-hand OWRM assets (those in the purpose code B account), on-order contract OWRM assets, and on-order committed OWRM assets.

10.10.3.5. CY Position Stock Due Out Requirement (Line 5). This is equal to the stock due out quantity that passes from the EOQ master record. It is equal to the number of units on back order on the stratification date. This is also the quantity on back order as of the stratification date.

10.10.3.6. CY Position Recurring Demands Requirement (Line 6). A summary of lines 6A, 6B, and 6C described below.

10.10.3.6.1. CY Position Recurring Demands (Line 6A). The programmed MDR portion of the total projected requirements developed according to para 10.9.4.1 above and projected through the end of the CY.

10.10.3.6.2. CY Position QRs (Line 6B). The QR portion of the TPRs, developed according to 10.9.4.2 above and projected through the end of the CY.

10.10.3.6.3. CY Position DLM Requirements (Line 6C). The DLM portion of the TPRs, developed according to para 10.9.4.3 above and projected through the end of the CY.

10.10.3.7. CY Position Nonrecurring Demands (Line 7). These are "one-time" requirements, usually for specific customers or tasks, that must be supported during the fiscal period. This line will normally be zero since the D062 computation does not accommodate nonrecurring requirements.

10.10.3.8. CY Position Total Demands (Line 8). A summary of lines 6 and 7.

10.10.3.9. CY Position Safety Level (Line 9). The VSL requirement that applies to the CY.

10.10.3.10. CY Position Numerical Stockage Objective (NSO) Requirement (Line 10). This is the only statement of an insurance item's requirement. If an item contains a special code I (insurance item) this is the only line on the stratification matrix that displays requirements and asset data.

10.10.3.11. CY Position Production Lead Time Requirements (Line 11). A summary of lines 11A through 11C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the PLT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the CY.

10.10.3.11.1. CY Position Production Lead Time Requirements, Demands (Line 11A). The Air Force Demands Portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.3.11.2. CY Position Production Lead Time Requirements, QRs (Line 11B). The ARs portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.3.11.3. CY Position Production Lead Time Requirements, DLM (Line 11C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.3.12. CY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements (Line 12). A summary of lines 12A through 12C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the ALT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the PLT period.

10.10.3.12.1. CY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, Demands (Line 12A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.3.12.2. CY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, QRs (Line 12B). The ARs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.3.12.3. CY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, DLM (Line 12C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.3.13. CY Position Procurement Cycle Requirement (Line 13). This is a summary of lines 13A through 13B below and includes TPRs expected to occur through the procurement cycle period, which begins on the day after the last day of the ALT period.

10.10.3.13.1. CY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, Demands (Line 13A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.3.13.2. CY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, QRs (Line 13b). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.3.13.3. CY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, DLM (Line 13C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.3.14. CY Position Total Requirements/Applied Assets/Deficits (Line 14). A summary of lines 3 through 5 and lines 8 through 13 (line 8 is a summary of lines 6 and 7).

10.10.3.15. CY Position Asset Allocation. The asset allocation process for the CY involves no simulation. Beginning assets are the same as those that pass from the EOQ master file.

10.10.4. AY Position (Table IC) Requirements. A statement of requirements through the 12 months following the CY. In the September stratification, which has no CY, the AY period begins on the day after the stratification date. In all other stratifications, it begins on the day after the last day of the CY.

10.10.4.1. AY Position Assets (Line 1). This is always blank under column 1.

10.10.4.2. AY Position Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable (Line 2). These are serviceable assets that are not considered available for issue due to anticipated condemnations. This applies only to column 5 and is the reported unserviceable assets (line 1, column 5) times the condemnation rate. For allocation purposes, the difference between this quantity and that in line 1 is treated as serviceable assets.

10.10.4.3. AY Position PWRP Requirement (Line 3). This is the RSP (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirement. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.4.4. AY Position OAWRP Requirement (Line 4). This requirement is the sum of on-hand OWRM assets (those in the purpose code B account), on-order contract OWRM assets, and on-order committed OWRM assets.

10.10.4.5. AY Position Stock Due Out Requirement (Line 5). This is equal to the stock due out quantity that passes from the EOQ master record. In the September cycle this is also the quantity on back order as of the stratification date. In other cycles (i.e., when there is a CY) it is equal to the CY deficit.

10.10.4.6. AY Position Recurring Demands Requirement (Line 6). A summary of lines 6A, 6B, and 6C described below.

10.10.4.6.1. AY Position Recurring Demands (Line 6A). The programmed MDR portion of the TPRs developed according to para 10.9.4.1 and projected through the end of the AY.

10.10.4.6.2. AY Position QRs (Line 6B). The QR portion of the TPRs, developed according to para 10.9.4.2 and projected through the end of the AY.

10.10.4.6.3. AY Position DLM Requirements (Line 6C). The DLM portion of the TPRs, developed according to para 10.9.4.3 above and projected through the end of the AY.

10.10.4.7. AY Position Nonrecurring Demands (Line 7). These are "one-time" requirements, usually for specific customers or tasks, that must be supported during the fiscal period. This line will normally be blank since the D062 computation does not accommodate nonrecurring requirements.

10.10.4.8. AY Position Total Demands (Line 8). A summary of lines 6 and 7.

10.10.4.9. AY Position Safety Level (Line 9). The VSL requirement that applies to the AY.

10.10.4.10. AY NSO Requirement (Line 10). The only statement of an insurance item's requirement. If an item contains a special code I (insurance item) this is the only line on the stratification matrix that displays requirements and asset data.

10.10.4.11. AY Position PLT Requirements (Line 11). A summary of lines 11A through 11C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the PLT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the AY.

10.10.4.11.1. AY Position PLT Requirements, Demands (Line 11A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.4.11.2. AY Position PLT Requirements, QRs (Line 11B). The ARs portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.4.11.3. AY Position PLT Requirements, DLM (Line 11C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.4.12. AY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements (Line 12). A summary of lines 12A through 12C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the ALT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the PLT period.

10.10.4.12.1. AY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, Demands (Line 12A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.4.12.2. AY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, QRs (Line 12B). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.4.12.3. AY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, DLM (Line 12C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.4.13. AY Position Procurement Cycle Requirement (Line 13). A summary of line 13A through 13B below and includes TPRs expected to occur through the procurement cycle period, which begins on the day after the last day of the ALT period.

10.10.4.13.1. AY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, Demands (Line 13A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.4.13.2. AY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, QRs (Line 13B). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.4.13.3. AY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, DLM (Line 13C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.4.14. AY Position Total Requirements/ Applied Assets/Deficits (Line 14). A summary of lines 3 through 5 and lines 8 through 13.

10.10.4.15. AY Position Asset Allocation. In the September cycle no simulation is involved in the AY asset allocation; the beginning assets are the same as those that pass from the EOQ master file. In the other cycles the beginning assets may include simulated assets, as described in para 10.10.1.2.

10.10.5. BY Position (Table ID) Requirements. A statement of requirements through the 12 months following the AY. The BY period begins on the day after the last day of the AY.

10.10.5.1. BY Position Assets (Line 1). This is always blank under column 1.

10.10.5.2. BY Position Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable (Line 2). These are serviceable assets that are not considered available for issue due to anticipated condemnations. This applies only to column 5 and is the reported unserviceable assets (line 1, column 5) times the condemnation rate. For allocation purposes, the difference between this quantity and that in line 1 are considered to be serviceable assets.

10.10.5.3. BY Position PWRP Requirement (Line 3). This is the RSP (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirement. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.5.4. BY Position OAWRP Requirement (Line 4). This requirement is the sum of on-hand OWRM assets (those in the purpose code B account), on-order contract OWRM assets, and on-order committed OWRM assets.

10.10.5.5. BY Position Stock Due Out requirement (Line 5). This is equal to the AY deficit.

10.10.5.6. BY Position Recurring Demands Requirement (Line 6). A summary of lines 6A, 6B, and 6C described below.

10.10.5.6.1. BY Position Recurring Demands (Line 6A). The programmed MDR portion of the TPRs developed according to para 10.9.4.1 and projected through the end of the BY.

10.10.5.6.2. BY Position QRs (Line 6B). The QR portion of the TPRs, developed according to para 10.9.4.2 and projected through the end of the BY.

10.10.5.6.3. BY Position DLM Requirements (Line 6C). The DLM portion of the TPRs, developed according to para 10.9.4.3 and projected through the end of the BY.

10.10.5.7. BY Position Nonrecurring Demands (Line 7). These are "one-time" requirements, usually for specific customers or tasks, that must be supported during the fiscal period. This line will normally be blank since the D062 computation does not accommodate nonrecurring requirements.

10.10.5.8. BY Position Total Demands (Line 8). A summary of lines 6 and 7.

10.10.5.9. BY Position Safety Level (Line 9). The VSL requirement that applies to the BY.

10.10.5.10. BY Position NSO Requirement (Line 10). The only statement of an insurance item's requirement. If an item contains a special code I (insurance item) this is the only line on the stratification matrix that displays requirements and asset data.

10.10.5.11. BY Position PLT Requirements (Line 11). A summary of lines 11A through 11C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the PLT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the BY.

10.10.5.11.1. BY Position PLT Requirements, Demands (Line 11A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.5.11.2. BY Position PLT Requirements, QRs (Line 11B). The ARs portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.5.11.3. BY Position PLT Requirements, DLM (Line 11C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.5.12. BY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements (Line 12). A summary of lines 12A through 12C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the ALT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the PLT period.

10.10.5.12.1. BY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, Demands (Line 12A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.5.12.2. BY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, QRs (Line 12B). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.5.12.3. BY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, DLM (Line 12C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.5.13. BY Position Procurement Cycle Requirement (Line 13). A summary of lines 13A through 13B below and includes TPRs expected to occur through the procurement cycle period, which begins on the day after the last day of the ALT period.

10.10.5.13.1. BY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, Demands (Line 13A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.5.13.2. BY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, QRs (Line 13B). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.5.13.3. BY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, DLM (Line 13C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.5.14. BY Position Total Requirements/ Applied Assets/Deficits (Line 14). A summary of lines 3, 5 and lines 8 through 13.

10.10.5.15. BY Position Asset Allocation. Beginning assets in the BY include those that remain after the AY allocation and simulated assets that carry forward from the AY.

10.10.6. EY Position (Table 1E) Requirements. A statement of requirements through the 12 months following the BY. The EY period begins on the day after the last day of the BY.

10.10.6.1. EY Position Assets (Line 1). Always blank under column 1.

10.10.6.2. EY Position Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable (Line 2). These are serviceable assets that are not considered available for issue due to anticipated condemnations. This applies only to column 5 and is the reported unserviceable assets (line 1, column 5) times the condemnation rate. For allocation purposes, the difference between this quantity and that in line 1 is considered to be serviceable assets.

10.10.6.3. EY Position Prepositioned War Reserve Protectable (PWRP) Requirement (Line 3). This is the RSP (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirement. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.6.4. EY Position OAWRP Requirement (Line 4). This requirement is the sum of on-hand OWRM assets (those in the purpose code B account), on-order contract OWRM assets, and on-order committed OWRM assets.

10.10.6.5. EY Position Stock Due Out Requirement (Line 5). This is equal to the BY deficit.

10.10.6.6. EY Position Recurring Demands Requirement (Line 6). A summary of lines 6A, 6B, and 6C described below.

10.10.6.6.1. EY Position Recurring Demands (Line 6A). The programmed MDR portion of the TPRs developed according to para 10.9.4.1 and projected through the end of the EY.

10.10.6.6.2. EY Position QRs (Line 6B). The QR portion of the TPRs, developed according to para 10.9.4.2 and projected through the end of the EY.

10.10.6.6.3. EY Position DLM Requirements (Line 6C). The DLM portion of the TPRs, developed according to para 10.9.4.3 and projected through the end of the EY.

10.10.6.7. EY Position Nonrecurring Demands (Line 7). These are "one-time" requirements, usually for specific customers or tasks, that must be supported during the fiscal period. This line will normally be blank since the D062 computation does not accommodate nonrecurring requirements.

10.10.6.8. EY Position Total Demands (Line 8). A summary of lines 6 and 7.

10.10.6.9. EY Position Safety Level (Line 9). The VSL requirement that applies to the EY.

10.10.6.10. EY Position NSO Requirement (Line 10). The only statement of an insurance item's requirement. If an item contains a special code I (insurance item) this is the only line on the stratification matrix that displays requirements and asset data.

10.10.6.11. EY Position Production Lead Time Requirements (Line 11). A summary of lines 11A through 11C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the PLT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the EY.

10.10.6.11.1. EY Position PLT Requirements, Demands (Line 11A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.6.11.2. EY Position PLT Requirements, QRs (Line 11B). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.6.11.3. EY Position PLT Requirements, DLM (Line 11C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the PLT.

10.10.6.12. EY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements (Line 12). A summary of lines 12A through 12C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the ALT period, which begins on the day after the last day of the PLT period.

10.10.6.12.1. EY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, Demands (Line 12A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.6.12.2. EY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, QRs (Line 12B). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.6.12.3. EY Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, DLM (Line 12C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.6.13. EY Position Procurement Cycle Requirement (Line 13). A summary of lines 13A through 13B below and includes TPRs expected to occur through the procurement cycle period, which begins on the day after the last day of the ALT period.

10.10.6.13.1. EY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, Demands (Line 13A). The Air Force demands portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.6.13.2. EY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, QRs (Line 13B). The QRs portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.6.13.3. EY Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, DLM (Line 13C). The DLM portion of the TPRs projected through the ALT.

10.10.6.14. EY Position Total Requirements/ Applied Assets/Deficits (Line 14). A summary of lines 3 through 5 and lines 8 through 13.

10.10.6.15. EY Position Assets, End of EY and Total Items (Line 15). This is the simulated asset position after allocation to requirements during the EY. This is similar to the starting asset position in the AY, BY, and EY. This line displays the asset simulation because the EY is the last fiscal period to be stratified and assets do not carry forward to the next year.

10.10.6.16. EY Position Stock Due Out, End of EY (Line 16). Since the EY is the last fiscal period stratified, no stock due out carries forward to a later fiscal period. Therefore, the process displays any simulated stock due out on this line.

10.10.6.17. EY Position Asset Allocation. Beginning assets in the BY include assets that remain after the BY allocation and simulated assets that carry forward from the BY.

10.10.7. Readiness Position (Table IIA). This table displays which requirements can be supported using only assets that are available on the stratification date.

10.10.7.1. Readiness Position Assets (Line 1). This is always blank under column 1.

10.10.7.2. Readiness Position Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable (Line 2). These are serviceable assets that are not considered available for issue due to anticipated condemnations. This applies only to column 5 and is the reported unserviceable assets (line 1, column 5) times the condemnation rate. For allocation purposes, the difference between this quantity and that on-line 1 is considered to be serviceable assets.

10.10.7.3. Readiness Position Requirements. The following readiness position requirements are identical to the corresponding requirements in the opening position (table IA.):

10.10.7.3.1. PWRP Requirement (Line 3). The RSP (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirement. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.7.3.2. OAWRP Requirement (Line 4).

10.10.7.3.3. Stock Due Out Requirement (Line 5).

10.10.7.3.4. Safety Level Requirement. (Line 6).

10.10.7.3.5. NSO Requirement (Line 7).

10.10.7.3.6. Procurement Cycle Requirement (Line 8), including the breakdown to demands (line 8A), QRs, (line 8B), and DLM (line 8C).

10.10.7.4. Readiness Position Balance PWRP (Line 9). This is the difference between the PWRP requirement in line 3 and the WRSK/BLSS EOQ requirements that passes on the CSIS total WRSK/BLSS record. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.7.5. Readiness Position Balance OAWR Requirement (Line 10). This is the difference between the OAWRP requirement in line 4 and the WRM Requirement described in para 10.10.5.3.6.4.

10.10.8. Approved Forces Acquisition Objective (AAO) PositionApproved Acquisition Objective (AAO) Position, CSIS (Table IIB). The AAO position displays requirements and anticipated assets through the retention period. The purpose of the AAO position is to manage long supply assets and to identify potential excess stock.

10.10.8.1. AAO Position Assets (Line 1). This is always blank under column 1.

10.10.8.2. AAO Position Assets, Anticipated Nonapplicable (Line 2). These are unserviceable assets that are not considered available for issue due to anticipated condemnations. This applies only to column 5 and is the reported unserviceable assets (line 1, column 5) times the condemnation rate. For allocation purposes, the difference between this quantity and that in line 1 is considered to be serviceable assets.

10.10.8.3. AAO Position PWRP Requirement (Line 3). This is the RSP (formerly WRSK/BLSS) requirement. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.8.4. AAO Position OAWRP Requirement (Line 4). This requirement is the sum of on-hand OWRM assets (those in the purpose code B account), on-order contract OWRM assets, and on-order committed OWRM assets.

10.10.8.5. AAO Position Stock Due Out requirement (Line 5). This is equal to the stock due out quantity that passes from the EOQ master record.

10.10.8.6. AAO Position Recurring Demands Requirement, CY (Line 6). This is a summary of lines 6A, 6B, and 6C described below.

10.10.8.6.1. AAO Position Air Force Demands, CY (Line 6A). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the CY position, line 6A.

10.10.8.6.2. AAO Position QRs, CY (Line 6B). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the CY position, line 6B.

10.10.8.6.3. AAO Position DLM Requirements, CY (Line 6C). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the CY position, line 6C.

10.10.8.7. AAO Position Recurring Demands Requirement, AY (Line 7). A summary of lines 7A, 7B, and 7C described below.

10.10.8.7.1. AAO Position Air Force Demands, AY (Line 7A). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the AY position, line 6A.

10.10.8.7.2. AAO Position QRs, AY (Line 7B). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the AY position, line 6B.

10.10.8.7.3. AAO Position DLM Requirements, AY (Line 7C). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the AY position, line 6C.

10.10.8.7.4. AAO Position Recurring Demands Requirement, BY (Line 8). A summary of lines 8A, 8B, and 8C described below.

10.10.8.7.5. AAO Position Air Force Demands, Budget Year (Line 8A). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the BY position, line 6A.

10.10.8.7.6. AAO Position QRs, BY (Line 8B). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the BY position, line 6B.

10.10.8.7.7. AAO Position DLM Requirements, BY (Line 8C). The same as the corresponding memo entry in the BY position, line 6C.

10.10.8.8. AAO Position Recurring Demands Requirement, BY (Line 9). A summary of lines 9A, 9B, and 9C described below.

10.10.8.8.1. AAO Position Air Force Demands, EY (Line 9A). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 6A, column 1.

10.10.8.8.2. AAO Position QRs, EY (Line 9B). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 6B, column 1.

10.10.8.8.3. AAO Position DLM Requirements, EY (Line 9C). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 6C, column 1.

10.10.8.9. AAO Position Safety Level (Line 10). The same as the corresponding requirement in the opening position, line 6.

10.10.8.10. AAO Position NSO Requirement (Line 11). The same as the corresponding requirement in the opening position line 7.

10.10.8.11. AAO Position PLT Requirements (Line 12). A summary of lines 12A through 12C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the PLT period that begins on the day after the last day of the EY. The value is identical to the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 11.

10.10.8.11.1. AAO Position PLT Requirements, Demands (Line 12A). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 11A.

10.10.8.11.2. EY Position PLT Requirements, QRs (Line 12B). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 11B.

10.10.8.11.3. AAO Position PLT Requirements, DLM (Line 12C). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 11C.

10.10.8.12. AAO Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements (Line 13). A summary of lines 13A through 13C below and includes TPRs expected to occur during the ALT period that begins on the day after the last day of the PLT period after the EY.

10.10.8.12.1. AAO Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, Demands (Line 13A). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 12A.

10.10.8.12.2. AAO Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, QRs (Line 13B). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 12B.

10.10.8.12.3. AAO Position Administrative Lead Time Requirements, DLM (Line 13C). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 12C.

10.10.8.13. AAO Position Procurement Cycle Requirement (Line 14). A summary of lines 14A through 14C below and includes TPRs expected to occur through the procurement cycle period, which begins on the day after the last day of the EY PLT.

10.10.8.13.1. AAO Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, Demands (Line 14A). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 13A.

10.10.8.13.2. AAO Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, QRs (Line 14B). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 13B.

10.10.8.13.3. AAO Position Procurement Cycle Requirements, DLM (Line 14C). The same as the corresponding requirement in the EY position, line 13C.

10.10.8.14. AAO Position Balance PWRP (Line 15). The difference between the PWRP requirement in line 3 and the WRSK/BLSS EOQ requirements that pass on the CSIS total WRSK/BLSS record. Since retail stocks are not part of the D062 computation, this requirement is always zero.

10.10.8.15. AAO Position Balance OAWR Requirement (Line 16). The difference between the OAWRP requirement in line 4 and the WRM requirement described in para 10.8.7.4.6.3.

10.10.8.16. AAO Position Approved Forces Acquisition Objective (Line 17). A summary of lines 4 through 14 and line 16.

10.10.8.17. AAO Position Economic Retention Requirement. This is the TPRs and projected QRs through the retention period. The EOQ master file passes a retention factor, which is expressed in years and carries a value between 0 and 15. D200O converts the retention factor to months by multiplying it by 12. The retention period begins on the day after the last day of the procurement cycle. For type computation C items, this is equal to the total QRs.

10.10.8.18. AAO Position Contingency Retention Requirement (Line 19). A summary of lines 19A through 19C below.

10.10.8.18.1. AAO Position Military Contingency Retention Requirement (Line 19A). Applies only to items with special code C (contingency item). It is equal to the total serviceable assets in the opening position safety level requirement (line 12, column 2).

10.10.8.18.2. AAO Position FMS Demand Contingency Requirement (Line 19B). Applies only to items with special code F (FMS). It is equal to the on-hand serviceable, on-order contract, and on-order committed assets in the opening position (line 12, columns 2, 7, and 8).

10.10.8.18.3. AAO Position General Contingency Requirement (Line 19C). Applies only to items with special code G (general contingency). It is equal to the opening position total serviceable assets (line 12, column 2), opening position net unserviceable assets (line 12, column 5) on-order contract assets (line 12, column 7), and the opening position on-order committed assets (line 12, column 8), minus the AAO requirement (line 17) and the economic retention requirement (line 18).

10.10.8.19. AAO Position Numeric Retention Requirement (Line 20). A summary of lines 20A, 20B, 20C and 20D below. It applies to assets the Air Force is authorized to retain due to special circumstances not covered by contingency retention.

10.10.8.19.1. AAO Position Anticipated Nonrecoverable Assets (Line 20A). This is the unserviceable assets expected to be condemned, base on the condemnation factor. It is the same as the anticipated nonapplicable assets in line 2, column 5.

10.10.8.19.2. AAO Position Uneconomical Partial Disposal (Line 20B). Assets that exceed the economic retention level (line 18) but the value of the excess quantity is than $2,000, based on catalog unit price.

10.10.8.19.3. AAO Position Unforecastable Demand (Line 20C). Applies only to items with deferred disposal codes B (base stocks), C (common; stocks applicable to all applications), P (stocks peculiar to one application), items with special code I (insurance), items with less than 7 years in the Air Force system, and items with no reported demands during the 2 years before the stratification date. The unforecastable demand level for these items is equal to the assets that exceed the retention level (line 18).

10.10.8.20. AAO Position Total Retention (Line 21). A summary of lines 17 through 20.

10.10.8.21. AAO Position Potential Excess (Line 22). This is always blank under column 1. In remaining columns it is the assets than remain after satisfying all requirements and retention levels. It also includes all unsuitable assets.

10.10.9. Miscellaneous Data. The miscellaneous data page displays the demand, requirement, and asset information used to develop the figures for the stratification tables.

10.10.9.1. Miscellaneous Data Demands by Quarter. A quarterly history of 8 categories of demands during the 8 quarters preceding the stratification date. Each quarter is displayed in a separate column from left to right. A summary column at the far right displays the total for each category of demand. Each demand category appears on a separate line and a summary line at the bottom displays each quarter's total demands. The categories of demands, listed from top to bottom, are: Transfer, Sales, FMS, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Contractor and Other. Detail (item level) products display this information in actual numbers of demands; summary products display the information in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.2. Miscellaneous Data Returns by Quarter. A quarterly history of seven categories of returns during the 8 quarters preceding the stratification date. Each quarter is displayed in a separate column from left to right. A summary column at the far right displays the total for each demand category. Each demand category appears on a separate line and a summary line at the bot-

tom displays each quarter's total demands. The demands categories, listed from top to bottom, are: Transfer, Sales, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Contractor and Other. Detail (item level) products display this information in actual numbers of demands; summary products display the information in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.3. Miscellaneous Data Suitable Assets. A display of six categories of suitable assets, as defined in para 10.9.5. The 6 categories of assets are: on hand (IM), additive assets (09 account), due-in (other than on order), on-order contract, on-order committed, and unserviceable. Detail (item level) products display this information in actual numbers of demands; summary products display the information in dollars according to the catalog unit cost. Summary products also include a line that displays the item counts for each category.

10.10.9.4. Miscellaneous Data Unsuitable Assets. A display of 6 categories of unsuitable assets, as defined in para 10.9.5. The 6 categories of assets are: on hand (IM), additive assets (09 account), due-in (other than on-order), on-order contract, on-order committed, and unserviceable. Detail (item level) products display this information in actual numbers of demands; summary products display the information in dollars according to the catalog unit cost. Summary products also include a line that displays the item counts for each category.

10.10.9.5. Miscellaneous Data Computed Due Out. The value of the stock due out that passes on the EOQ master file, plus the value of any estimated demands.

10.10.9.6. Miscellaneous Data QRs. This is a 3 year quarterly projection of QRs. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost. The data are arranged in column format, with the earliest quarter at the top of the column.

10.10.9.7. Miscellaneous Data DLM Requirements. This is a 3 year quarterly projection of DLM requirements. Like the QR projection, it is arranged in ascending column format. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.8. Miscellaneous Data IM Disposal Deferred Assets. Assets of all items to which the item manager had assigned deferred disposal codes C or R. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.9. Miscellaneous Data AFMC Disposal Deferred Assets. Assets of all items which HQ AFMC or higher authority had deferred disposal of assets and would otherwise compute into long supply (in excess of any forecastable requirement). Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.10. Miscellaneous Data Termination Assets. Assets that compute into termination, according to para 10.10.11. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.11. Miscellaneous Data Inapplicable Assets. These are on-order assets (contract and committed) that are not required to support requirements in the first fiscal period (either the CY or the AY). Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.12. Miscellaneous Data WRM Requirements. This heading appears under 3 categories: WRSK/BLSS (now RSP), WRM ROL, and WRM AAO. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.12.1. The WRSK/BLSS requirement is the requirement that passes from the CSIS EOQ WRSK/BLSS file. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.12.2. The WRM ROL is the requirement described in para 10.8.7.4.6. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.12.3. The WRM AAO is the balance OAWRP requirement from the AAO position, line 16, column 1. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.13. Miscellaneous Data Memo Assets. Assets that pass on the EOQ master record but are not allocated to requirements in the stratification. Detail stratifications display this information in units, summary products display it in dollars according to the catalog unit cost.

10.10.9.13.1. OWRM Assets include on-hand, on-order contract, and on-order committed assets.

10.10.9.13.2. Protectable WRSK/BLSS assets include on-order contract and on-order committed assets that pass on the J041 WRM due-in record.

10.10.9.13.3. Depot supply assets are depot retail account holds these assets to support computed depot supply levels.

10.10.9.13.4. In-transit assets are transit between two depot supply activities.

10.10.9.13.5. Maintenance Inventory Centers (MIC) are those that the item manager issues to a depot overhaul activity to support an end item overhaul.

10.10.10. Termination Level. In addition to the retention levels in the AAO position, D200O computes a TL that indicates if and how many on-order contract assets the IMS should consider for termination.

10.10.10.1. In type C computations the TL is the sum of the WRM ROL (see para 10.8.7.4.6) plus the following requirements extracted from the opening position: the TPRs through the LT, the procurement cycle, plus 6 months beyond the end of the procurement cycle; the stock due out requirement; the numeric stockage objective requirement (if any).

10.10.10.2. In type A and B computations the TL is the sum of the WRM ROL plus the following requirements extracted from the opening position: the safety level requirement; the TPRs through the LT, the procurement cycle, plus 6 months beyond the end of the procurement cycle; the stock due out requirement; the numeric stockage objective requirement (if any).

10.10.11. Termination Quantity. The system compares the total opening position assets with the TL computed in para 10.10.10. Assets used for comparison are: total serviceable assets, total unserviceable assets minus the anticipated nonapplicable assets (line 2, column 5), on-order contract, and on-order committed assets. If the total assets exceeds the TL, any on-order contract and on-order committed assets that exceed the TL are subject to termination. If the difference between the total assets

and the TL is equal or greater than the number of on-order assets, all on-order assets are termination candidates.

10.11. Management Parameters. D200O includes a process that measures and reports breaches of certain management-assigned parameters. The purpose of this process is to notify ALC management of items that may warrant review by ALC or HQ AFMC analysts during the budget submission process. The HQ AFMC OPR assigns upper limits, expressed in dollars based on catalog unit price, to 32 "impact areas." During CSIS processing the system assigns a flag to each item that exceeds any of these limits for any impact area. At the end of CSIS processing the system produces four reports: Table IA, Format 2A, the Workload Projection List, and the Index of Actions and Analysis listings.

10.11.1. Table IA lists all parameter breaches in descending dollar value order and includes an item count and a miscellaneous page.

10.11.2. Format 2A lists all items that breach the war reserve deficit impact area.

10.11.3. The Workload Projection List lists all items that breaches any parameter.

10.11.4. The Index of Action and Analysis listing lists all items that breach a particular limit.

10.11.4.1. If an item breaches more than one parameter it appears on each impact area listing. The table IA miscellaneous page includes a list of all impact areas that an item breaches and that item's ranking among all other items that breach those impact areas.

10.11.5. Impact Areas. To determine if an item breaches the parameter of any impact area, the system computes a quantity for that impact area and multiplies that quantity by the catalog unit price. If the result exceeds the parameter set by the HQ AFMC or ALC OPR, the system sets the breach flag to Y for that item and that impact area. The following paragraphs briefly discuss each impact areas.

10.11.5.1. Parameter for the QRs Impact Area. The system assigns up to 12 quarters of QRs to the four fiscal periods (CY, AY, BY, and EY), sums the QRs within each fiscal period. On cycles with a CY (other than the September cycle), the EY includes less than 3 quarters of QRs since no more than 12 quarters of QRs are available.

10.11.5.2. Parameter for the DLM Requirements Impact Area. The system treats DLM requirements in a similar manner as QRs, except the EY will always include four quarters of requirements.

10.11.5.3. The system computes the parameters for the ALT and PLT requirements impact areas, and total deficit impact area in each fiscal year the same way the stratification tables compute these values.

10.11.5.4. The parameter for the average annual demands impact area applies only to nonreparable items (i.e., other than provisioning items). It is equal to the programmed MDR times 12.

10.11.5.5. The parameter for the estimated annual demands impact area applies only to provisioning items.

10.11.5.6. The parameters for the serviceable assets, unserviceable assets, stock due out, safety level, and insurance level impact areas are all equal to their corresponding values in the opening position.

10.11.5.7. The parameter for the insurance deficit impact area is the portion of the insurance level not supportable with on-hand assets. The system selects items with special code I that have an insurance level that is larger than the sum of the serviceable, net unserviceable, on-order contract, and on-order committed assets. The parameter is the difference between the total assets and the insurance level.

10.11.5.8. The parameter for the termination quantity impact area is the same as the termination quantity described in para 10.10.11. The ALC OPR adjusts this quantity as required to accommodate MYP.

10.11.5.9. The parameter for the inapplicable on-order assets impact area is the sum of the inapplicable on-order contract and inapplicable on-order committed assets.

10.11.5.10. The parameter for the war reserve deficit impact area is the balance other acquisition war reserve (BOAWR) requirement deficit from the AAO position (line 16, column 9).

10.11.5.11. The parameter for the BOAWR assets impact area is the sum of the serviceable, net unserviceable, on-order contract, and on-order committed assets that are applied to the AAO position BOAWR protectable requirement (line 16).

10.11.5.12. The parameters for the potential DoD excess serviceable, unserviceable, on-order contract, and on-order committed impact areas are the same as their corresponding values in the AAO position (line 22, columns 2, 5, 7 and 8).

10.11.5.13. The parameter for the economic retention assets impact area is the sum of the serviceable, net unserviceable, on-order contract, and on-order committed assets applied to the economic retention requirement in the AAO position (line 18).

10.11.5.14. The parameter for the application disposal deferred impact area is the unforecastable demand requirement under the numeric retention line in the AAO position (line 20C). The parameter for the IM disposal deferred impact area is the management consideration requirement under the numeric retention line in the AAO position (line 20D).

10.11.5.15. The parameters for the military contingency requirement, FMS demand requirement, general contingency requirement, anticipated nonapplicable assets, and uneconomic partial disposal requirement are all equal to their corresponding values in the AAO position.

10.11.5.16. The parameter for the unforecastable demand impact area is the unforecastable demand requirement in the AAO position (line 20C).

10.11.5.17. The parameter for the other management considerations impact area is the same as the management considerations requirement in the AAO position, line 20D.

10.11.5.18. Type computation code C with OWRM assets (on hand, on-order contract, or on-order committed) also qualify for management review. The parameter for the impact area is the sum of assets for all three categories.

10.11.6. The system processes parameter breaches by ranking items that breach parameters and performing various sorts.

10.11.6.1. The system selects the all items that breach any parameter and orders them in descending dollar value and assigning an ordinal value to each item. The system then selects a number of items off of the top of the ranking and generates reports for each impact area. Chapter 11 describes

these reports. If an item breaches parameters for more than one impact area, the reports prints all parameter dollar values but prints the ranking of each only if they fall within the selection criteria.

10.11.6.2. After the system ranks breached parameters it sorts them into three iterations: by breached parameter, by item manager, and by grouping (see para 10.11.2). The Index of Analysis and Actions displays the breached parameter sort and the Workload Projection List displays the item manager sort. Both reports separate items by grouping.

10.11.6.3. The system also computes a count of items that breach each parameter, and the number of assets involved in each parameter breach.

10.12. Stratification Summaries. The summarization process converts item quantities to dollar values, based on catalog unit price, and produces several iterations of stratification tables in the same matrix formats described in para 10.10. Stratification summaries are available to authorized users through the on-line system and in hard copy. Summary stratifications include items that the Air Force Cryptological Support Center at Kelly AFB TX manages. Chapter 11 describes the summary products that are available. Chapter 12 provides menu instructions for selecting stratification products for viewing and for hard copy production.

10.12.1. The summarization process includes steps that sort items by buy status, decapitalization actions, management groupings, and user selection criteria.

10.12.1.1. The system sorts items within each fiscal period according to "buy" or "no buy" status. Eight iterations are possible within these sort criteria: "buy" status in the CY, AY, BY, and EY; "no buy" status in the CY, AY, BY, and EY.

10.12.1.2. The system sorts items selected for decapitalization according to the decapitalization date and the gaining source of supply. The system automatically identifies items with a decapitalization date less than 6 months after the stratification date and ranks them in descending order (latest to earliest decapitalization date). Users may select a sort of items with decapitalization date later than 6 months beyond the stratification date.

10.12.1.3. Worldwide Interservice Materiel Management (WIMM) items are decapitalized items scheduled to transfer to a source of supply other than the DLA or the General Services Administration. The system identifies WIMM items as those with a character other than S (DLA) or G (GSA) in the first position of the source of supply code that passes in the EOQ master file and ranks them in descending order.

10.12.2. The system selects all items according to certain funding groups. The universe of consumable items is divided into stock fund and nonstock fund groupings, and into nonreparableand provisioning groupings. "Nonreparable" is a DoD term that refers to items that do not carry a special code of N (new item). Stock fund items are those that carry a 1 in the first position of the budget program code that passes in the EOQ master file. Therefore, each item falls into one of four groupings based on these criteria. The following table illustrates the four possible groupings:

Table 10.13. Item Groupings for Stratification Summary.

Budget Program Code	Special Code	Item Grouping.
1_	N	Stock Fund Provisioning
1_	Other than N	Stock Fund Nonreparable
Other than 1_	Other than N	Nonstock Fund Nonreparable
Other than 1_	N	Nonstock Fund Provisioning

10.12.3. The user selects summaries for on-line viewing or for hard copy printing by selecting certain criteria. Chapter 12 provides instructions for on-line selection. The user may select these criteria in any combination and the system will order the data for display. These criteria are:

- •Federal Supply Class (FSC).
- •Materiel Management Aggregation Code (MMAC).
- •Budget Program Code.
- •System Management Code (SMC).
- •Monthly Planning Code.
- •Management Intensity Code.
- •Mission Item Essentiality Code (MIEC).
- •ALC Code.
- •Division Designator/Item Manager Code.

10.12.3.1. The user may combine the FSC/MMAC criteria, or leave either criterion blank and select the other.

10.12.4. Dollar Value Stratifications. The system or the user selects the stratification criteria and groupings for stratification. D200O multiplies assets, requirements, deficits, and stratified values from tables I and II according to the catalog unit cost, and rounds the results. This includes data on the miscellaneous data page. For example, the value in the opening position serviceable assets on the summary product is the rounded sum of the dollar value of all opening position serviceable assets for items selected for summarization.

10.12.5. Summarization of miscellaneous dataincludes item counts and calculation of average LT days and average safety level months. Each summary product displays this information on the bottom line of the miscellaneous data page.

10.12.5.1. The master item count involves a field with value of 1 or 0 for each item in any summarization. If any item records a requirement, an asset category, or a deficit, the system records a 1. Otherwise, the system posts 0. After the summarization is complete, the system adds all fields with a item count value of 1 and displays the result on the summary product.

10.12.5.2. ALT days is the sum of all item level administrative or PLT days divided by the total item count. The miscellaneous page includes separate entries for average ALT days and average PLT days.

10.12.5.3. Average safety months is the sum of all item level safety level months divided by the total item count.

10.13. Suspended and Released Items. The system reports assets and associated dollar values for item with suspense codes (see part 1, chapter 2), and for suspended items subsequently released for processing. Table 10.14 describes which items the suspended item reports includes. When the item manager releases a suspended item for computation the Released Item Report includes that item.

10.13.1. The system computes values for each category of assets that apply to suspended and released items according to catalog unit cost. The categories of assets include on-hand serviceable, on-hand unserviceable, on-order contract, and on-order committed assets.

10.14. WRM Analysis. This process computes offsets for WRM requirements, using available assets, and determines if there is a deficit in any of 6 months of projected requirements. The system summarizes the data, in dollars, into summary groupings that the user selects.

10.14.1. Format 2A Item Offsets. This process computes how much WRM is expected to be available at the beginning of each month through a 6 month projection. The system stratifies these offsets against war materiel requirements to determine if there are any monthly deficits.

10.14.1.1. The peacetime usage offset is the sum of the quarterly WRM net Air Force sales demands (see para 10.8.7.4.1) in the DQT. The system divides this sum by the DQT converted to months (DQT times 3). The quotient is the monthly projected peacetime usage offset quantity that the system applies to each month of a 6 month projections of the war recurring demands (see para 10.8.7.4.5) and war ARs (see para 10.8.7.4.4.1.1).

10.14.1.2. The war materiel production capability (WMPC) offset is the sum of the first 6 months of EOQ war production deliveries that pass in the CSIS war production deliveries file. The system applies this sum to each month of a 6 month projection of the war recurring demands and war ARs.

10.14.1.3. The WRSK/BLSS (now RSP) offset is the WRSK/BLSS quantity that passes in the CSIS Total WRSK/BLSS file. The system applies this quantity to each month of a 6 month projection of the war recurring demands and war ARs. Although RSP assets are seldom part of the total requirement, the system uses these assets as an offset against the total WRM requirement.

10.14.1.4. The Other Acquisition War Reserve Protectable (OAWRP) offset is the quantity of assets applied to the OWRM requirement (see para 10.8.7.4). The system applies these assets to each month of a 6 month projection of the war recurring demands and war ARs.

10.14.1.5. The Balance Other Acquisition War Reserve (BOAWR) offset is the quantity of assets applied to the BOAWR requirement in table IIB (AAO position, line 16, columns 1 through 8). The system applies these assets to each month of a 6 month projection of the war recurring demands and war ARs.

10.14.2. Format 2A Offset Stratification. The system applies the offsets described in para 10.14.1.1 to the 6 months of projected war recurring and war ARs in the following order:

- •Peacetime usage offset.
- •WMPC offset.
- •WRSK/BLSS (now RSP) offset.
- •OAWRP offset.
- •BOAWR offset.

The system applies the offsets first to the war recurring demand requirement. If any offset remains it applies to the war AR. When one offset is not sufficient to meet the requirement, the next offset applies until all offsets are exhausted or until all requirements are satisfied.

10.14.2.1. Any requirement that remains after all offsets are applied is considered a deficit. The system computes separate deficits for war recurring requirements and war ARs. The sum of both of these deficits is the total war materiel requirement deficit.

10.14.3. Format 2A Groupings. The system provides a menu that allows users to select groupings of format 2A values computed in para 10.14.2. These groupings include sorts by SMC, budget program code, stock fund items, nonstock fund items, or items that breach the war reserve deficit impact area. The user may select these sorts in an ALC or AFMC-wide summary. Sorts that include all items at an ALC in AFMC are also available. The sorts express the summarized data in dollars, based on individual item unit cost.

10.14.4. Format 2 Summaries. The system automatically produces two summaries for HQ AFMC: One for all stock fund items and one for all nonstock fund items. The system compiles and displays dollar values from the summary format 2A products described in para 10.14.3. The process includes monthly summarization of assets, requirements, applied assets, and deficits.

10.14.4.1. The monthly summarization of assets lists the sum of the OAWRP offset dollars and BOAWR offset dollars (paras 10.14.1.4 and 10.14.1.5).

10.14.4.2. The monthly requirements summarization computes the format 2 war materiel requirement. This is the WMR requirement offset by the peacetime usage, the war materiel production capability (WMPC), and the WRSK/BLSS assets.

10.14.4.3. The monthly applied assets summary is the assets applied to the OAWRP and BOAWR requirements (paras 10.14.1.4 and 10.14.1.5).

10.14.4.4. The monthly deficit summary displays the WMR deficits from format 2A.

Table 10.14. CSIS Suspended Item Processing.

Suspense Code	Special Code	Other Code or Indicator	Reason for Suspense	Included in Initial CSIS?	Included in Suspense Item Report?	Comments
T	D or X		Error in order of use, with family member coded for disposal or obsolete	NO	NO1	These items do not pass from the EOQ master file, therefore CSIS does not process them.
T	Numeric	Error in order of use	Family member with a numeric parts preference code	NO	NO1	These items do not pass from the EOQ master file, therefore CSIS does not process them.
S			Missing data element	NO	YES	
T			Error in order of use	NO	YES	
X	C		Contingency	NO	YES	
X	D		Disposal	YES	NO	
X	I		Insurance	YES	NO	
	U		Use until Exhausted	YES	NO	
X	X		Obsolete	YES	NO	
X		Numeric parts preference	Unsuitable	YES	NO	
X			Negative usage	NO	YES1	
X		Noun	SA dummy	NO	NO	Security assistance dummy items have zeros in all data fields, therefore CSIS does not process.
X		Noun ER dummy	ER dummy	NO	NO	ER dummy items have zeros in all data fields, therefore CSIS does not process.

X		E in position 105	Commingled ERRCs within I&S family	NO	YES1	Family items with IM ERRCs N and P are processed. Accumulated assets are priced by the master item' unit price, or the most preferred item in the family when the master item ERRC is not N or P.
X		R in position 103	Delete	NO	NO	These items have zeros in all data fields, therefore CSIS does not process.
S	D or X in position 104		Missing data element, with family member codes for disposal or obsolete	NO	NO	These items do not pass in the EOQ master file, therefore CSIS does not process.

1The item manager may release these items during the adjustment cycle.

Chapter 11

CSIS REPORTS

11.1. Output Categories. The stratification process generates three broad categories of outputs. These categories are user-determined outputs as the result of the DATAQUERY capability; preformatted outputs that are available on-line or in hard copy, and interface outputs to other systems. This chapter focuses on the preformatted reports.

11.1.1. The system produces reports automatically in hard copy during the initial or final cycle (see chapter 10, para 10.2.2.6), or makes them available for the user to request through on-line access to the D200O system. Some reports are available both on-line and in hard copy. On-line reports can be either viewed on screen or printed at the user's request.

11.2. Stratification Reports. Table 11.1 is a list of reports that D200O generates. The item manager receives a hard copy CSIS EOQ Item Stratification report for each item managed. The ALC OPR receives all other hard copy reports.

11.2.1. The product control number (PCN) includes a variable entry indicated by "xx" in table 11.1. This entry indicates the product's availability.

11.2.1.1. If the PCN entry is "03" the report was produced after the initial cycle.

11.2.1.2. If the PCN entry is "0A" the report was produced after the final cycle.

11.2.1.3. If the PCN entry is "0Z" the report was as a result of an on-line request.

11.2.2. An asterisk (*) following a PCN indicates that the report is also available on-line, either as a screen that the user views, or in hard copy form. Chapter 12 explains how the user can launch hard copy report request from the on-line system.

Table 11.1. Stratification Product Descriptions.

Product Control No.	Title	Description	Frequency
A-D200.- 026 - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Item Stratification	Detail (Item Level) Stratification.	Initial and final cycles
A-D200.- 027 - xx - 8CS	Workload Projection List	Provides a list of items with breached parameters in descending NSN sequence.	Initial cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 028 - xx - 8CS	Index Of Analysis and Action	Provides a list of items with breached parameters. Sorted by MMAC, by FSC.	Initial and final cycles
A-D200.- 044 - xx - 8CS	SF SMC Index of Analysis and Action	Provides a list of items with breached parameters in descending dollar value sequence.	Final cycle
A-D200.- 016 - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification	Summarizes all tables according to sort criteria that the user selects from RDB menu selections.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06A - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Total ALC	Summarizes all items managed at a particular ALC.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06B - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, MMAC, FSC	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items within a particular MMAC/FSC combination.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06D - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Nonreparable, BP/SMC	Summarizes all nonreparable items within a particular BP/ SMC combination.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06E - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, DIV	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items within a particular IMS division.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06F - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, ALC	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items at a particular ALC.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request

A-D200.- 06G - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Provisioning, MMAC/FSC	Summarizes all stock funded, provisioning items within a particular MMAC/FSC combination.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06J - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Provisioning, BP/SMC	Summarizes all stock funded, provisioning items within a particular BP/SMC combination.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06K - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Total Stock Fund, Provisioned	Summarizes all stock funded, provisioning items.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06L - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Total Stock Fund, Provisioning, ALC.	Summarizes all stock funded, provisioning items at a particular ALC.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06O - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Nonstock Fund, Nonreparable, MMAC/FSC	Summarizes all nonstock funded, nonreparable items within a particular MMAC/FSC combination.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06P - 0Z - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Nonstock Fund, Provisioning, MMAC/FSC	Summarizes all nonstock funded, provisioned items within a particular MMAC/FSC combination.	On-line request
A-D200.- 06R - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Nonstock Fund, Nonreparable, BP	Summarizes all nonstock funded, nonreparable items within a particular BP.	Initial and final cycle
A-D200.- 06S - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Total Nonstock Fund, Nonreparable, ALC	Summarizes all nonstock funded, nonreparable items within a particular BP.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06T - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Nonstock Fund, Provisioning, MMAC/FSC	Summarizes all nonstock funded, provisioned items within a MMAC/FSC combination.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06V - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Nonstock Fund, Provisioning, BP	Summarizes all nonstock funded, provisioned items within a particular BP.	Initial and final cycle

A-D200.- 06W - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Nonstock Fund, Provisioning, ALC	Summarizes all nonstock funded, provisioned items at a particular ALC.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 06Y - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Total Non-stock Fund, BP	Summarizes all nonstock funded items within a particular BP.	Initial and final cycle
A-D200.- 06Z - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Total Non-stock Fund, ALC	Summarizes all nonstock funded items at a particular ALC.	Initial and final cycle
A-D200.- 07A - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, CY Buy	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items that compute a buy deficit during the CY.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 07B - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, CY No Buy	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items that do not compute a buy deficit during CY.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 07C - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, AY Buy	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items that compute a buy deficit during the AY.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 07D - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, AY No Buy	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items that do not compute a buy deficit during the AY.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 07G - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, EY Buy	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items that compute a buy deficit during the EY.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 07H - xx - 8CS	EOQ CSIS Summary Stratification, Stock Fund, Nonreparable, EY No Buy	Summarizes all stock funded, nonreparable items that do not compute a buy deficit during the EY.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 012 - xx - 8CS	Secondary Item War Analysis - Wholesale Level - Item	Displays 6 months of wartime requirements and asset offsets, in 30 day increments.	Final cycle; on-line request

A-D200.- 02A - xx - 8CS	WMR Format 2A Summary Report, Total ALC	Summarizes 6 months of wartime requirements and asset offsets, in 30 day increments, for all items at a particular ALC.	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 02D - xx - 8CS	WMR Format 2A Summary Report, Stock Fund, Selected SMC	Summarizes 6 months of wartime requirements and asset offsets, in 30 day increments, for all stock-funded items within a particular SMC.	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 02N - xx - 8CS	WMR Format 2A Summary Report, Stock Fund, All SMCs	Summarizes 6 months of wartime requirements and asset offsets, in 30 day increments, for all stock funded items in each SMC.	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 02Y - xx - 8CS	WMR Format 2A Summary Report, Total Nonstock Fund, Selected SMC	Summarizes 6 months of wartime requirements and asset offsets, in 30 day increments, for all nonstock funded items within a particular SMC.	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 02Z - xx - 8CS	WMR Format 2A Summary Report, Total Nonstock Fund, All SMCs	Summarizes 6 months of wartime requirements and asset offsets, in 30 day increments, for all nonstock funded items within each SMC.	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 043 - xx - 8CS	Asset Dollar Value Suspended/Released Items	Automatically generated hard copy report that displays the dollar value of all assets of suspended and released items.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 015 - xx - 8CS	Asset Dollar Value Suspended/Released Items, ALC Summary	Automatically generated hard copy report that displays the dollar value of all assets of suspended and released items at a particular ALC.	Initial and final cycle; on-line request

A-D200.- 04A - xx - 8CS	Projected Buy Report by NSN	Automatically generated hard copy report that displays AY, BY, and EY buy quantities, and the AY buy value for all items, sorted by NSN.	On-line request
A-D200.- 04B - xx - 8CS	Projected Buy Report by PN	Automatically generated hard copy report that displays AY, BY, and EY buy quantities, and the AY buy value for all items, sorted by manufacturer's part number.	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 04C - xx - 8CS	Projected Buy Report by FSCM	Automatically generated hard copy report that displays AY, BY, and EY buy quantities, and the AY buy value for all items, sorted by manufacture’s part number within each FSCM (now CAGE).	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 04D - xx - 8CS	Projected Buy Report by FSCM/NSN	Automatically generated hard copy report that displays AY, BY, and EY buy quantities, and the AY buy value for all items, sorted by NSN within each FSCM (now CAGE).	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 04E - xx - 8CS	Projected Buy Report by MDR/FSCM/AP	Automatically generated hard copy report that displays AY, BY, and EY buy quantities, and the AY buy value for all items, sorted by NSN, within AY buy value, within FSCM, within IMS division.	Final cycle; on-line request
A-D200.- 04N - xx - 8CS	Projected Buy Report, all five reports	Displays each of the preceding five reports on one product.	Final cycle; on-line request

A-D200.- 028 - xx - 8CS	Parameter Breach Items Report	Displays a list of items with breached parameters, with quantities and dollar values of the breaches. Available in hard copy any time at user request.	As required
A-D200.- 019 - xx - 8LD	EOQ Item Data Exception Report	Displays a list of invalid data elements derived from the EOQ master file, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle
A-D200.- 023 - xx - 8LD	G033J Flying Hour History Exception Report	Displays a list of invalid past program elements derived from the G033J Flying Hour History File, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle
A-D200.- 020 - xx - 8LD	D041 Ammo History Exception Report	Displays a list of invalid ammunition program elements derived from the D041 Ammo History File, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle
A-D200.- 021 - xx - 8LD	D062 Application Master Exception Report	Displays a list of invalid data elements derived from the D062 Application Master File, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle
A-D200.- 022 - xx - 8LD	J041 WRM Due-Ins Record Exception Report	Displays a list of invalid data elements derived from J041 WRM Due-Ins Record File, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle
A-D200.- 023 - xx - 8LD	J041 Quarterly Deliveries Exception Report	Displays a list of invalid data elements derived from J041 Quarterly Deliveries Exception File, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle

A-D200.- 024 - xx - 8LD	D040 Total WRSK/BLSS Exception Report	Displays a list of invalid data elements derived from D040 Total WRSK/ BLSS File, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle
A-D200.- 025 - xx - 8LD	Suspense File Check Exception Report	Displays a list of data elements that caused items to be suspended from processing, and the associated dollar values.	Initial cycle

Chapter 12

ON-LINE SYSTEM PROCEDURES

12.1. General . When D200O replaced the D062 stratification process in 1991 the primary improvement was the capability to retrieve, display, and manipulate consumable item stratification data on command. Except for the highest level sorts (command, ALC, stock fund, nonstock fund), summaries are available through a menu-driven selection process that allows users to select reports as they are needed. This capability replaces automatic central production of a myriad of hard copy reports during each quarterly cycle.

12.1.1. The system provides the user with the capability to recompute item requirements when input factors or database values change. This flexibility allows users to react quickly to changes and ensures more accurate budget and requirements forecasts.

12.1.2. The D200O on-line system is designed to be "user-friendly" and users do not need an extensive knowledge of computer programming or operations. The user navigates through the system through a hierarchical menu arrangement. This means that the system displays a separate option screen at each level of operation, and the user selects an option to go to the next level.

12.2. Users. Access to the D200O on-line database is restricted to authorized users, whom the system identifies after the user enters a valid user ID and password combination. Individuals who desire access to the on-line system submit DISA Form 41 to the local D200O system OPR, citing the type of access desired. The local OPR forwards the request to the RDB access monitor at MSG/SXR. The following profiles identify authorized users of the on-line system.

12.2.1. User profile U01 applies to the HQ AFMC OPR. This user can view all data in the system, perform file maintenance on all data not keyed to individual stock numbers, and perform DATAQUERY.

12.2.2. User profile U02 applies to HQ AFMC management. This user can view all data in the system except OWRM data, cycle comparisons, and parameter breach data. Dataquery is available to this user.

12.2.3. User profile U03 applies to HQ AFMC budget analysts. This user can view all data in the system and perform DATAQUERY.

12.2.4. User profile U04 applies to HQ AFMC staff. This user can view all data in the system.

12.2.5. User profile U05 applies to the ALC manpower specialist. This user can view basic consumable item data, but not stratification reports, that are peculiar to his or her ALC.

12.2.6. User profile U06 applies to the ALC OPR. This user can view all data in the system within his/her ALC and perform file maintenance on basic input data, but not control data. File maintenance capability is restricted to data at the user's ALC.

12.2.7. User profile U07 applies to the ALC requirements specialist. This user can view all local ALC data and file maintain all EOQ control data. File maintenance capability is restricted to data at the user's ALC. DATAQUERY is available to this user.

12.2.8. User profile U08 applies to the inventory management specialist (IMS). This user can view individual elements and the resulting CSIS table reports, including suspended and released items, and

file maintain basic input data, but not control data. Viewing capability is restricted to items at the user's ALC. File maintenance capability is restricted to items that the user manages.

12.3. System Navigation. The D200O central database is located at the Defense Megacenter (DMC) Dayton Computer Center, WPAFB OH. The user enters the database D200O by signing on to the Requirements Data Bank (RDB) through the local area network. The RDB configuration allows access to the system through individual work stations. The viewer can view data on-line or launch requests for hard copy reports from local RDB printers.

12.3.1. The system design accommodates the Zenith Z248 personal computer. However, the user can gain access to the system using almost any brand or model of IBM/PC-compatible hardware. Local OPRs provide access instructions for hardware at their ALCs.

12.3.2. After the user gains access to the RDB, the system prompts the user to specify the terminal type. The user types "RDBZ248" at the cursor. This takes the user to the RDB application screen.

12.3.3. The RDB application screen prompts the user to specify the desired application. For access to the D200O the user enters "RDB2" at the cursor prompt. This takes the user to the sign-on screen.

12.3.4. The sign-on screen prompts the user to enter the authorized user identification (USER ID) and password. The system administrator issues the user identification and a temporary password that allows the user to sign on to an initial session. The user changes the password during his or her initial session. The system prompts the user to change the password every 90 days thereafter.

12.3.5. The first RDB main menu screen displays a menu that allows the user to select an operating environment. For access to D200O, the user selects the initial operating environment by entering "X" in the space to the left of that option or by entering "IOE" to the right of the command prompt at the bottom of the screen.

12.3.6. The second RDB main menu screen displays the program options available in the initial operating environment. The user selects option 7 (EOQ CSIS) by entering "7" at the prompt at the bottom of the screen.

12.3.7. Attachment 1 displays the D200O screen hierarchy. Attachment 2 is a list of all screens, by product (screen) number, the title for each screen, a description of the screen, and the authorized users, as identified in para 12.2.

12.3.8. The D200O hierarchy includes a CSIS main menu (screen EOQ000012), which allows the user to select the display menu, the file maintenance menu, or the DATAQUERY sign-on screen.

12.3.8.1. The user has two methods available to select lower level screens from the file maintenance and display menu screens. The first method is to use the TAB or arrow keys to scroll to the space to the right of the desired selection, enter "X," press ENTER. The second method is to scroll to the "CMD" prompt in the lower left corner of the screen, enter the appropriate code to the right of the prompt, press ENTER. The codes are displayed at each selection and are usually two, three, or four positions. For example, to choose the "item data" selection from the file maintenance menu screen EOQ00151, the user enters "ITMD" at the "CMD" prompt.

12.3.8.2. When specific sort data are necessary to move to the screen with the menu selection, the system either provides another menu screen to allow the user to select the desired sort, or prompts the user to enter the data. An example is the CSIS summary stratification range menu on screen EOQ00049, which displays options for funding type (stock fund/nonstock fund), item type (non-

reparable/provi- sioning), and the stratification cycle. If the user fails to enter a selection the system prompts the system generates a message advising the user to enter the correct selection.

12.3.8.3. Some screens with item level data prompt the user to enter the desired stock number or other data. The stratification system arranges data by I&S master stock number. If the user fails to enter the data when prompted, or enters invalid data, the system generates an error message.

12.3.8.4. Report menus allow the user to select the desired report and to launch requests for printed copies of the report. To select a report, the user scrolls to the space to the left of the selection and enters "X," then scrolls to the "CMD" prompt, enters "RPT" to the right of the prompt, and presses ENTER.

12.3.8.5. Hard copy reports are also available from some screens selected from the display menu. The user can request printed item and summary stratification tables by following the same procedure described in para 12.3.8.4. above. The user can request a printed stratification from any of the stratification table screens and the system prints all of the tables within that stratification. For example, if the user requests a report from the opening position item stratification screen (EOQ004230), the system prints all seven positions of that stratification.

12.3.9. The RDB EOQ Stratification User's Manual includes detailed instructions on system navigation and illustrated examples of each screen.

12.4. DATAQUERY ". The DATAQUERY" function provides the user with the capability to retrieve and manipulate information from the D200O database. This capability allows the user to create tailored queries that meet specific needs. The queries can support audits, management studies, contractor requests, and analysis projects.

12.4.1. The user profile, described in para 12.2, determines if a user is allowed access to DATAQUERY.

12.4.2. Users can request hard copy output of DATAQUERY results. Reports are normally printed the same day that the user launches the report.

12.4.3. The user can save and store queries in a public library for future use. The public library makes stored queries available to all authorized users.

12.4.4. DATAQUERY procedures are available in the Applied Data Research (ADR) DATAQUERY Users Manual. Users should complete Course DATAQUERY (DQ100) ISC201ASCAT, which is available through the local training function.

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Attachment 1

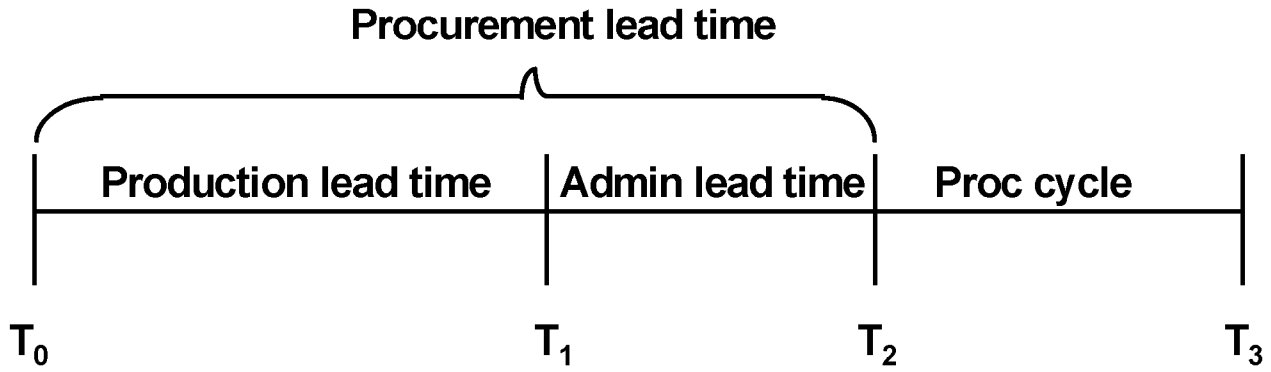
CSIS PRIMARY ONE COMPUTATION AND DETERMINATION OF BUY STATUS

A1.1. The stratification tables that directly relate to the specific fiscal period (i.e., the Current Year, the Apportionment Year, the Budget Year, and the Readiness) include entries that represent demands that must be met through issues during the fiscal period. The system compares this requirement, which is called the "Primary One" requirement, with the assets available at the beginning of the fiscal period. This comparison determines if the item is in a "buy" or "no buy" status. This determination involves four processes: parameter development, calculation of the Primary One requirement, determination of buy status, and calculation of a "check" month that indicates how much of the fiscal period can be supported with available assets.

A1.1.1. Process 1. Parameter Development For Stratification Tables.

A1.1.1.1. Opening Position. The system generates four parameters. The first is the starting point for determining the PLT requirement and its value is always zero. The second is the value of the first parameter (zero) plus the number of months in the PLT. The third parameter is the value of the second parameter plus the number of months in the ALT. The fourth parameter is the value of the third parameter plus the number of months in the procurement cycle. The following figure illustrates the time line on which the opening position parameters fall:

Figure A1.1. Opening Position Parameter Selection.



where:

T0 = Zero; stratification date

T1 = Procurement lead time months

T2 = T1 plus administrative lead time months

T3 = T2 plus procurement cycle months.

A1.1.1.1.1. The system "pairs" the parameters and measures from the beginning of the first parameter to the beginning of the second parameter in each pair to derive the number of months in each specified period. The parameter pairings and the specified periods are as follows:

T0 and T1: Production lead time

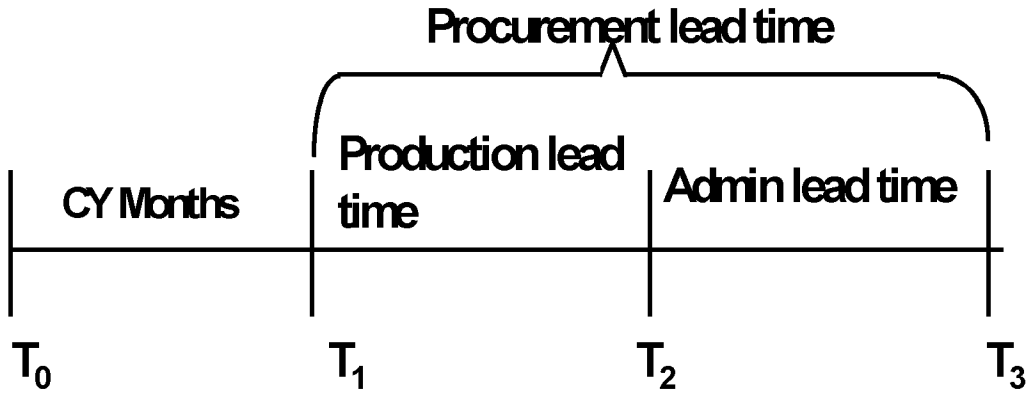
T1 and T2: Administrative lead time

T2 and T3: Procurement cycle.

A1.1.1.1.2. To preclude duplication of months, the process adds 1 to the first parameter of each set. This shifts the beginning point of each pairing from the last day of the previous pairing to the first day of the next pairing. Each period covered by the parameter begins on the first day of that period and ends on the last day of that period. For example, T1 in the first step ends on the last day of the last month of PLT. Adding 1 to T1 in the second pairing ensures that the ALT is measured from the first day of ALT, rather than on the last day of PLT. The following table is an example of parameter establishment:

A1.1.1.2. Current Year (CY). The system generates parameters similar to those described for the Opening position above. The noteworthy difference is that the first parameter (zero) is starting point for determining the CY requirement, rather than the PLT, as in the parameter for the opening position. The second parameter is the first parameter (zero) plus the number of months in the current year (minimum of 3, maximum of 12). The third parameter is the value of the second parameter plus the PLT months. The fourth parameter is the value of the third parameter plus the ALT months. The procurement cycle does not apply. The following figure illustrates the time line on which the CY position parameters fall:

Figure A1.2. Current Year Parameter Selection.



A1.1.1.2.1. As with the opening position, the process adds 1 to the first parameter of each set to preclude duplication of months. This shifts the beginning point of each pairing from the last day of the previous pairing to the first day of the next pairing. Each period covered by the parameter begins on the first day of that period and ends on the last day of that period. For example, T1 in the first step ends on the last day of the last month of the CY. Adding 1 to T1 in the second pairing ensures that the PLT is measured from the first day of PLT, rather than on the last day of the CY. The following table is an example of parameter establishment:

Table A1.1. Parameter Establishment.

Administrative Lead Time:	4 months
Production Lead Time	13 months
Procurement Cycle:	1.19 EOQ years x 12 = 14.28 months, rounded up = 15 months
Stratification Date:	30 June 1994

Table A1.2. Example of Parameter Selection for the Current Year.

Parameter	Starting Point	Ending Point
Current Year	T0 through T1 = 0 + 3 = 3 (the number of months remaining in the CY). By adding 1 to T0 the CY parameter starts on the first day of month 1 (i.e., on 1 July 1994, the day after the stratification date).	30 September 1994 (the last day of the CY).
Production Lead Time	T1 through T2 = 3 + 13 = 16. By adding 1 to T1 the PLT parameter starts on the day after the last day of the CY (i.e., on 1 October 1994).	31 October 1995 (the last day of month 13 following the end of the CY).
Administrative Lead Time	T2 through T3 = 16 + 4 = 20. By adding 1 to T2 the ALT parameter starts on the first day of month 17 (i.e., on 1 November 1995, the first day after the last day of the PLT parameter).	28 February 1996 (the last day of month 4 following the last day of PLT).

A1.1.1.2.2. Apportionment, Budget, and Readiness. The process for developing parameters for the apportionment year is similar to that used for the CY, except the last day of the previous fiscal period is the T0. Following is an illustration of parameters for these periods.

Figure A1.3. Parameter Selection Beyond the Current Year.

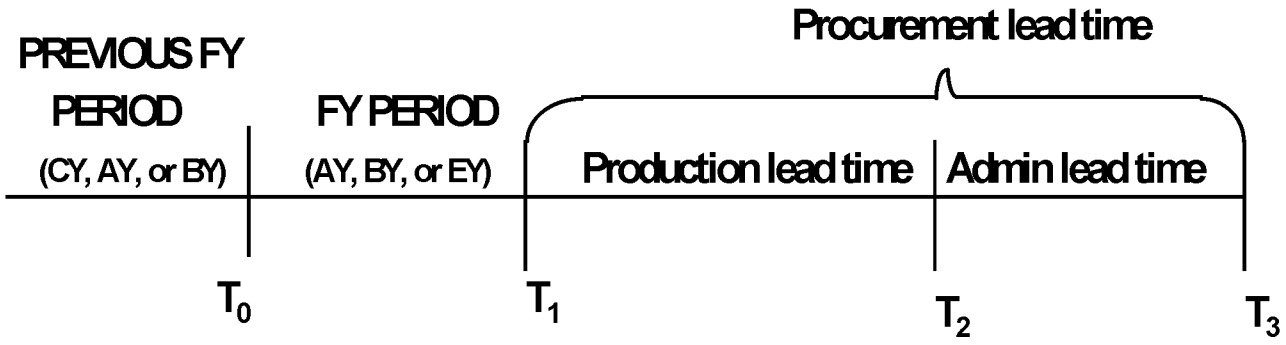


Table A1.3. Example of Parameter Selection for the Apportionment and Budget Year Tables and

the Readiness Position.

Parameter	Starting Point	Ending Point
Apportionment Year	T0 through T1 = 3 + 12 = 15 (the number of months in the CY plus the number of months in the AY). By adding 1 to T0 the AY parameter starts on the first day of month 4 (i.e., on 1 October 1994, the first day after the last day of the CY).	30 September 1995 (the last day of the AY).
Budget Year	T0 through T1 = 3 + 12 +12 = 27 (the number of months in the CY, plus the number of months in the AY, plus the number of months in the BY). By adding 1 to T0 the BY parameter starts on the first day of month 16 (i.e., on 1 October 1995, the first day after the last day of the AY).	30 September 1996 (the last day of the BY).
Readiness	T0 through T1 = 3 + 12 +12 +12 = 39 (the number of months in the CY, plus the number of months in the AY, plus the number of months in the BY, plus the number of months in the EY). By adding 1 to T0 the EY parameter starts on the first day of month 28 (i.e., on 1 October 1996, the first day after the last day of the EY).	30 September 1997 (the last day of the EY).
Production Lead Time	T1 through T2 = (T0 through T1 + PLT months By adding 1 to T1 the PLT parameter starts on the day after the last day of the previous fiscal period.	The last day of month 13 following the end of the previous fiscal period.
Administrative Lead Time	T2 through T3 = (T0 through T1+ PLT months + ALT months) By adding 1 to T2 the ALT parameter starts on the first after the last day of the PLT parameter.	The last day of month 4 following the last day of PLT.

Table A1.4. Data.

Administrative Lead Time:	4 months
Production Lead Time:	13 months
Procurement Cycle:	1.19 EOQ years x 12 = 14.28 months, rounded up = 15 months
Stratification Date:	30 June 1994

Table A1.5. Example of Parameter Selection for Lead Time and Procurement Cycle Requirements.

Parameter	Starting Point	Ending Point
Production Lead Time	T0 through T1 = 0 + 13 = 13. By adding 1 to T0 the PLT parameter starts on the first day of month 1 (i.e., on 1 July 1994, the day after the stratification date).	31 July 1995 (the last day of month 13 following the stratification date).
Administrative Lead Time	T1 through T2 = 13 + 4 = 17. By adding 1 to T1 the ALT parameter starts on the first day of month 14 (i.e., on 1 August 1995, the first day after the last day of the PLT parameter).	30 November 1995 (the last day of month 17 following the stratification date.
Procurement Cycle	T2 through T3 = 17 + 15 =32. By adding 1 to T2 the Procurement Cycle Parameter starts on the first day of month 18, (i.e., on 1 December 1995, the first day after the last day of the ALT parameter.	28 February 1997 (the last day of month 32 following the stratification date.

A1.1.2. Process 2: Determine Primary One Requirements:

A1.1.2.1. The Total Primary One requirementPrimary One requirement is a monthly projection of the total projected requirements (TPRS, as described in para 10.9.4), for recurring and lead time demands during the fiscal period, any additive requirements, and the stock due out requirement. Calculation of this requirement involves four steps:

A1.1.2.1.1. Compute the Primary One Fiscal Year Demands. This is a projection of issues, broken down to monthly segments, expected to occur during the fiscal period. In the parameters described in Process 1, this is the requirement expected to occur between T0 and T1. It includes the recurring demands, nonrecurring demands, the safety level requirement, the OAWRP requirement, and the stock due out.

A1.1.2.1.2. Compute the Primary One Production Lead Time Requirement. This is a projection of issues, determined by the TPRs and broken down to monthly segments, expected to occur during the PLT. In the parameters described in Process 1, this is the requirement expected to occur between T1 and T2.

A1.1.2.1.3. Compute the Primary One Administrative Lead Time Requirement. This is a projection of issues, determined by the TPRs and broken down to monthly segments, expected to occur during the ALT. In the parameters described in Step 1, this is the requirement expected to occur between T2 and T3.

A1.1.2.1.4. Compute the Total Primary One Requirement. This is a summary of the results of 1 through 3 above.

A1.1.2.2. The Primary One requirement for insurance items (Special Code I) is the same as the insurance level, which stratifies only on line 8 in the stratification matrix.

A1.1.3. Process 3. Determine Buy Status:

A1.1.3.1. The stratification process determines if an item is in a "buy" or "no buy" status by comparing the Primary One requirement calculated in Process 2 with the number of assets that are available at the start of the fiscal period. The system performs this process in each of the 4 fiscal year tables that relate to specific time periods -- the Current Year (table IB), the Apportionment Year (table IC), the Budget Year (table ID) and the Readiness (table IE). Therefore, it is possible for an item to be in a "buy" status in one fiscal period, but not in one or more other fiscal periods.

A1.1.3.2. If assets at the beginning of the fiscal period are sufficient to support the Total Primary One requirement in any fiscal period, the item is in a "buy" status for that fiscal period.

A1.1.3.3. If assets at the beginning of the fiscal period cannot support the Total Primary One requirement in any fiscal period, the item is in a "no buy" status for that fiscal period. The item is in a "no buy" status if the assets at the beginning of the fiscal period are equal to the Total Primary One requirement.

A1.1.3.4. This process does not apply to Computation Type C items.

A1.1.3.5. Process 4. Determine Reorder Level (ROL) Deficit.

A1.1.3.5.1. This step applies only if the process in Process 3 determines that an item is in a "buy" status.

A1.1.3.5.2. ROL deficit determination involves three subprocesses: calculation of the "check" month, calculation of the number of supportable months, and determination if the item is in an immediate buy or a projected buy.

A1.1.3.5.3. To calculate the check month, the system first applies the available assets from the fixed requirements (OAWRP, NSO, and Safety Level) and applies any remaining assets to the TPRs. The process performs this application in a monthly sequence until assets are exhausted. The check month is the last month in which the requirements are fully supportable with available assets. Any remaining assets that satisfy only a part of a monthly requirement are overlapping assets.

A1.1.3.5.4. The system also calculates the supportable months by subtracting the combined ALT and PLT months from the number of months indicated by the check month. The remainder indicates the number of months that available assets can support before the IMS must initiate a buy. Therefore, the buy month (the month in which the buy must be initiated) is the number of supportable months past the beginning of the fiscal period.

A1.1.3.5.5. An item is in an immediate buy if the number of supportable months is zero. An item is in a projected buy if available assets can support at least one whole month.

A1.1.3.5.6. The ROL defines the inventory point at which the item manager must initiate buy action in order to provide uninterrupted support. The ROL deficit is the fixed requirements (OAWRP, NSO, and Safety Level), plus lead time requirements, minus the assets available at

the beginning of the fiscal period. The result is the number of assets the IMS must buy to ensure continued support through the fiscal period and the lead time.

Attachment 2

STRATIFICATION MATRICES

A2.1. This attachment includes two sections. Section 1 is a table that lists and describes each element in the header data (the top four lines on each page). Any element may be blank if it does not apply to a particular sort. Section 2 displays samples of the printed hard copy matrices, including each stratification table and the miscellaneous page. Chapter 12 describes the screen versions. Each "X" indicates a position where the system enters alpha-numeric data. Each "9" indicates a position where the system enters numeric data.

A2.2. Section 1. Header Data.

A2.2.1. The following elements appear on the summary stratifications:

Table A2.1. Header Data Elements.

ELEMENT	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
DIV	1 Position, Alpha-numeric	The managing IMS division. May be blank.
FSC/MMAC	6 Position, Alpha-numeric	Applies to summary products; indicates the Federal Supply Class, Materiel Management Aggregation Code, or both (if applicable) sort of the summary. May be blank.
DECAP	10 Positions, Alpha-numeric	Indicates if the selected summary includes decapitalized items. May be blank.
BUD PGM CD/SMC	Up to 12 Positions, Alpha-numeric	The Budget Program Code and System Management Code. May be blank.
BUY STATUS	Up to 9 Positions, Alpha-numeric	"BUY" or "NO BUY." May be blank.
SMGC	1 Position, Alpha	Supply Management Grouping Code. May be blank.
MIEC	3 Position, Alpha-numeric	The Mission Item Essentiality Code.
MGT ITN CD	1 Position, Alpha	The Management Intensity Code. May be blank.
EOQ CSIS -- PREPARED FOR XX ALC	2 Position, Alpha-numeric	The two-position ALC code (OC, OO, SA, SM WR) is filled in where indicated with "XX." Never blank.
EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT	N/A	Displayed on all summaries.
TABLE	12 Position, Alpha	The number (IA, IIA, etc.) and the position name (Opening, Current Year, etc.).
A-D200.-XXX-XX-XXX	18 Position, Alpha-numeric	The product control number. The portion indicates with Xs varies according to the type of summary.
CURRENT DT/ TIME	Date is in DD MMM YY format. Time is 4 position numeric	The date and Zulu time of the product run.
INV DT/TIME	Date is in DD MMM YY format. Time is 4 position numeric	The date and Zulu time of the stratification date. The time is always 2359.
XXXXXX ITEMS	Up to 39 Positions, Alpha in portion indicated with Xs	The items included in the summary, e. g., ALL ITEMS, STOCK FUND ITEMS, etc.

A2.2.2. The following elements appear on the detail (item level) stratifications:

Table A2.2. Samples.

ELEMENT	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
DIV MGR	3 Position, Alpha-numeric	The managing IMS division and item manager code.
SMGC	1 Position, Alpha	Supply Management Grouping Code. May be blank.
BUDGET CODE	12 Position, Alpha-numeric	The Budget Program Code and System Management Code.
STK NBR:	15 Positions, Alpha-numeric	The item's National Stock Number (FSC, NIIN, and MMAC).
ELEMENT	**FORMAT**	**DESCRIPTION**
PAGE X OF 6	1 Position, Numeric	The X indicates the product page number.
MGT ITN CD	1 Position, Alpha	The Management Intensity Code. May be blank.
MIEC	3 Position, Alpha-numeric	The Mission Item Essentiality Code.
EOQ CSIS -- PREPARED FOR XX ALC	2 Position, Alpha-numeric	The two-position ALC code (OC, OO, SA, SM WR) is filled in where indicated with "XX." Never blank.
EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT	N/A	Displayed on all summaries.
TABLE	12 Position, Alpha	The number (IA, IIA, etc.) and the position name (Opening, Current Year, etc.).
EOQ CSIS ITEM DETAIL STRAT	N/A	Displayed on all detail stratifications.
ITEM NAME	Up to 20 Positions, Alpha-numeric	The item nomenclature from the catalog system.
A-D200.-026-03-8CS	18 Position, Alpha-numeric	The product control number.
CURRENT DT/TIME	Date is in DD MMM YY format. Time is 4 position numeric.	The date and Zulu time of the product run.
INV DT/TIME	Date is in DD MMM YY format. Time is 4 position numeric.	The date and Zulu time of the stratification date. The time is always 2359.
UNIT OF ISSUE	2 Position, Alpha	The measurement standard that indicates how the item is stored and issued (e.g., EA, IN, FT, etc.). Derived from catalog data.

Figure A2.1. CSIS Item Stratification.

SMGC X MGT ITN CD: X EOQ CSIS ITEM STRAT CUR DT TME: DD MMM YY 9999

BUDGET CODI XXXXXXXXXXXX MIEC: XXX TABLE I-A OPENING INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999

XXXXXXXXXX

STK NBR: 9999 XX X99 9999 XX XXX ITEM NAME: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX UNIT OF ISSU XX

	1	2	5	7	8	9	
	REQUIREMENT	SERVICEABLE	UNSERVICEABLE	ON ORDER CONTRACT	ON ORDER COMMIT	DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-A OPENING POSITION DD MMM YY							
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE			999999				9
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV							
PROTECTABLE							
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
7. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
8. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
9. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
10 TOTAL REORDER POINT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
11 PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS OBJECTIVE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9

Figure A2.2. Continued.

DIV MGR X XX PAGE X OF 6 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200-XX-XX-XXX
SMGC X MGT ITN CD: X EOQ CSIS ITEM STRAT CUR DT TME: DD MMM YY 9999
BUDGET CODE XXXXXXXXXXXX MIEC: XXX TABLE I-B CURRENT YEAR INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
XXXXXXXXXX
STK NBR: 9999 XX X99 9999 XX XXX ITEM NAME: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX UNIT OF ISSUE: XX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-B CURRENT YEAR POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. DEMANDS RECUR 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS 999999	999999						
B. QR 999999	999999						
C. DLM 999999	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR 999999							
8. TOTAL DEMANDS 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
9. SAFETY LEVEL.	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
10 NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9

Figure A2.3. Continued.

DIV MGR X XX PAGE X OF 6 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200 - XX-XX-XXX

SMGC X MGT ITN CD: X EOQ CSIS ITEM STRAT CUR DT TME: DD MMM YY 9999

BUDGET CODE XXXXXXXXXXXX MIEC: XXX TABLE I-C-APPORTIONMENT YEAR INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999

XXXXXXXXXX

STK NBR: 9999 XX X99 9999 XX XXX ITEM NAME: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX UNIT OF ISSUE: XX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-C APPOR YEAR POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. DEMANDS RECUR 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS 999999	999999						
B. QR 999999	999999						
C. DLM 999999	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR 999999							
8. TOTAL DEMANDS 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
9. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
10. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9

Figure A2.4. Continued.

DIV MGR X XX PAGE X OF 6 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200.-XX-XXX-XXX
SMGC X MGT ITN CD: X EOQ CSIS ITEM STRAT CUR DT TME: DD MMM YY 9999
BUDGET CODE XXXXXXXXXXXX MIEC: XXX TABLE I-D BUDGET YEAR INV DT/TME: DD MMM YY 9999
XXXXXXXXXX
STK NBR: 9999 XX X99 9999 XX XXX ITEM NAME: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX UNIT OF ISSUE: XX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-C BUDGET YEAR POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. DEMANDS RECUR 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS 999999	999999						
B. QR 999999	999999						
C. DLM 999999	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR 999999							
8. TOTAL DEMANDS 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
9. SAFETY LEVEL.	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
10 NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9

Figure A2.5. Continued.

DIV MGR X XX
SMGC X
BUDGET CODE XXXXXXXXXXXX

PAGE X OF 6
MGT ITN CD: X
MIEC: XXX

EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC
EOQ CSIS ITEM STRAT
TABLE I-D EXTENDED YEAR
XXXXXXXXXX

CUR DT TIME: A-D200--XX-XX-XXX
INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
DD MMM YY 9999

STK NBR: 9999 XX X99 9999 XX

ITEM NAME: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNIT OF ISSUE: XX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-E EXTENDED YEAR POSITION, FY 9999							9
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/TOTAL ITMS		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE			999999				
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. DEMANDS RECUR	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR	999999						
8. TOTAL DEMANDS	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
9. SAFETY LEVEL		999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
10. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
15. ASSETS END EXTD YR/TOT ITMS	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
16. STOCK DUE OUT END EXTND YR	999999						

Figure A2.6. Continued.

DIV MGR X XX PAGE X OF 6 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200-XX-XX-XXX
SMGC X MGT ITN CD: X EOQ CSIS ITEM STRAT CUR DT TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
BUDGET CODE XXXXXXXXXXX MIEC: XXX TABLE II-A READINESS INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
XXXXXXXXXX
STK NBR: 9999 XX X99 9999 XX XXX ITEM NAME: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX UNIT OF ISSUE: XX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE II-A READINESS POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/TOTAL ITMS			999999				9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE							9
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
7. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
8. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
9. BALANCE E, PREP WAR RESERVE							
10. BAL, OTHER ACQ WAR RES	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9

Figure A2.7. Continued.

DIV MGR X XX
SMGC X
BUDGET CODE XXXXXXXXXXXX

STK NBR: 9999 XX X99 9999 XX

PAGE X OF 6
MGT ITN CD: X
MIEC: XXX

XXX

EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC
EOQ CSIS ITEM STRAT
TABLE II-B AAO AND RETENTION
XXXXXXXXXX

ITEM NAME: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CUR DT TIME:
INV DT/TIME:

UNIT OF ISSUE:

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT
TABLE II-B AAO/RETENTIONP06 DD MMM YY		999999	999999	999999	999999
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/TOTAL ITMS			999999		
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
6. DEMANDS CURRENT YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999				
B. QR	999999				
C. DLM	999999				
7. DEMANDS APPORTMT YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999				
B. QR	999999				
C. DLM	999999				
8. DEMANDS BUDGET YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999				
B. QR	999999				
C. DLM	999999				
9. DEMANDS EXTENDED YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999				
B. QR	999999				
C. DLM	999999				
10. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
11. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
12. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999				
B. QR	999999				
C. DLM	999999				
13. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999				
B. QR	999999				
C. DLM	999999				
14. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999				
B. QR	999999				
C. DLM	999999				
15. BALANCE, PREP WAR RESERVE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
16. BAL, OTHER ACQ WAR RES	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
17. APPROVED FORCE ACQ OBJECTIVE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
18. ECONOMIC RETENTION	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
19. CONTINGENCY RETENTION	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. MILITARY CONTINGENCY	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
B. FMS DEMAND	999999	999999		999999	999999
C. GENERAL CONTINGENCY	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
20 NUMERIC RETENTION	999999	999999	999999		
A. ANTICIPATD NON-RECOV ASSTS	999999		999999		
B. UNECONOMICAL PARTIAL DISP	999999	999999	999999		
C. UNFORECASTABLE DEMAND	999999	999999	999999		
D. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS	999999	999999	999999		
21. TOTAL RETENTION	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
22. POTENTIAL DOD EXCESS		999999	999999	999999	999999

Figure A2.8. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200-XX-XX-XXX

FSC/MMAC: 9999/XX EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT CUR DT TIME: DD MMM YY 9999

DECAP: X SMGC: X MGT ITN CD: X TABLE I-A OPENING INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999

BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MEC: 9XX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS

BUY STAT: XX XXX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-A OPENING POSITION DD MMM YY							
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS		999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE			999999				999999
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE							
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
6. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
7. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
8. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
9. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
10 TOTAL REORDER POINT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
11 PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. TOTAL REQUIREMENTS OBJECTIVE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999

Figure A2.9. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8
ISC/MMAC: 9999/XX
DEC/AP: X
BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X
BUY STAT: XX XXX

EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC
EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT
TABLE I-B CURRENT YEAR
XXXXXXXXXX

SMGC: X
MGT ITN CD: X
MIEC: 9XX

CUR DT TME: A-D200.-XX-XX-XXX
DD MMM YY 9999
INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXITEMS

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-B CURRENT YEAR POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				999999
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
6. DEMANDS RECUR 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS 999999	999999						
B. QR 999999	999999						
C. DLM 999999	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR 999999	999999						
8. TOTAL DEMANDS 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
9. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
10. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999

Figure A2.10. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8
PSC/MMAC: 9999/XX
DIECAP: X SMGC: X MGT ITN CD: X
BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MEC: 9XX
BUY STAT: XX XXX

EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC
EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT
TABLE I-C APPORTIONMENT YEAR
XXXXXXXXXX

CUR DT TIME: A-D200-XX-XX-XXX
DD MMM YY 9999
INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
XXXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-C APPOR YEAR POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. DEMANDS RECUR 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS 999999	999999						
B. QR 999999	999999						
C. DLM 999999	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR 999999							
8. TOTAL DEMANDS	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
9. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
10 NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9

Figure A2.11. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200.-XX-XX-XXX
FSC/MMAC: 9999/XX EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT CUR DT TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
DECAP: X MGT ITN CD: X TABLE I-C APPORTIONMENT YEAR INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MIEC: 9XX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS
BUY STAT: XX XXX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-C APPOR YEAR POSITION, FY 9999							
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS		999999	999999	999999	999999		9
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE			999999				9
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
6. DEMANDS RECUR 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS 999999	999999						
B. QR 999999	999999						
C. DLM 999999	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR 999999							
8. TOTAL DEMANDS 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
9. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
10 NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	9

Figure A2.12. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200-XX-XX-XXX

FSC/MMAC: 9999/XX EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT CUR DT TIME: DD MMM YY 9999

DECAP: X SMGC: X MGT ITN CD: X TABLE I-D BUDGET YEAR INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999

BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MIEC: 9XX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS

BUY STAT: XX XXX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE I-D BUDGET YEAR POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				999999
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
6. DEMANDS RECUR 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS 999999	999999						
B. QR 999999	999999						
C. DLM 999999	999999						
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR 999999							
8. TOTAL DEMANDS 999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
9. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
10. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999

Figure A2.13. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8
FSC/MMAC: 9999/XX
DECAP: X SMGC: X MGT ITN CD: X
BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MIEC: 9XX
BUY STAT: XX XXX

EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC
EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT
TABLE I-E EXTENDED YEAR
XXXXXXXXXX

CUR DT TME: A-D200.-XX-XX-XXX
INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
DD MMM YY 9999
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS

TABLE I-E EXTENDED YEAR POSITION, FY 9999									
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS	999999		999999	999999	999999				999999
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE			999999						999999
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
6. DEMANDS RECUR	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999	999999							
B. QR	999999	999999							
C. DLM	999999	999999							
7. DEMANDS NONRECUR	999999								
8. TOTAL DEMANDS	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
9. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
10. NUM STK ORJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
11. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999								
B. QR	999999								
C. DLM	999999								
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999								
B. QR	999999								
C. DLM	999999								
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999								
B. QR	999999								
C. DLM	999999								
14. TOTAL RQMTS/APP ASSET/DEFICIT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
15. ASSETS END EXTD YR/TOT ITMS	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
16. STOCK DUE OUT END EXTND YR	999999								

Figure A2.14. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200-XX-XX-XXX
PSC/MMAC: 9999/XX EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT CUR DT TME: DD MMM YY 9999
DECAP: X SMGC: X MGT ITN CD: X TABLE II-A READINESS POSITION INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MIEC: 9XX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS
BUY STAT: XX XXX

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE II-A READINESS POSITION, FY 9999		999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				999999
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
6. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
7. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
8. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
9. BALANCE, PREP WAR RESERVE							
10. BAL, OTHER ACQ WAR RES	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999

Figure A2.15. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8
FSC/MMAC: 9999/XX
DECAP: X SMGC: X
BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MIEC: 9XX
BUY STAT: XX XXX

EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC
EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT
TABLE II-B AAO & RETENTION
XXXXXXXXXX

MGT TTN CD: X

CUR DT TIME: A-D200-XX-XX-XXX
INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
DD MMM YY 9999
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS

	1 REQUIREMENT	2 SERVICEABLE	5 UNSERVICEABLE	7 ON ORDER CONTRACT	8 ON ORDER COMMIT	9 DEFICIT	MASTER ITEM
TABLE II-B AAO/RETENTIONPOS DD MMM YY		999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
1. ASSETS, STRAT DATE/ TOTAL ITMS			999999				999999
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NONAPPLICABLE							
3. PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
4. OTHER ACQ WAR RESERV PROTECTABLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
5. STOCK DUE OUT	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
6. DEMANDS CURRENT YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
7. DEMANDS APPORTMT YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
8. DEMANDS BUDGET YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
9. DEMANDS EXTENDED YEAR FY 9999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
10. SAFETY LEVEL	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
11. NUM STK OBJ (INSURANCE)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
12. PRODUCTION LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
13. ADMINISTRATIVE LEADTIME	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
14. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
A. DEMANDS	999999						
B. QR	999999						
C. DLM	999999						
15. BALANCE, PREP WAR RESERVE							
16. BAL, OTHER ACQ WAR RES	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
17. APPROVED FORCE ACQ OBJECTIVE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
18. ECONOMIC RETENTION	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
19. CONTINGENCY RETENTION	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
A. MILITARY CONTINGENCY	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
B. FMS DEMAND	999999	999999		999999	999999		999999
C. GENERAL CONTINGENCY	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999		999999
20.NUMERIC RETENTION	999999	999999	999999				999999
A. ANTICIPATD NON-RECOV ASSTS	999999		999999				999999
B. UNECONOMICAL PARTIAL DISP	999999	999999	999999				999999
C. UNFORECASTABLE DEMAND	999999	999999	999999				999999
D. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS	999999	999999	999999				999999
21. TOTAL RETENTION	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999
22. POTENTIAL DOD EXCESS		999999	999999	999999	999999		999999

Figure A2.16. Continued.

DIV: X PAGE X OF 8 EOQ CSIS - PREPARED FOR XX ALC A-D200-XX-XX-XXX
FSC/MMAC: 9999/XX EOQ CSIS SUMMARY STRAT CUR DT TME: DD MMM YY 9999
DECAP: X SMGC: X MGT ITN CD: X MISCELLANEOUS DATA INV DT/TIME: DD MMM YY 9999
BUD PGM CD/SMC: 9X MIEC: 9XX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXX ITEMS
BUY STAT: XX XXX

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	TOTAL
DMDS BY QTR									
TRAN	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
SALE	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
FMS	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
ARMY	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
NAVY	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
MAR	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
CONT	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
OTHR	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
TOT	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
RTNS BY QTR									
TRAN	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
SALE	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
FMS	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
ARMY	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
NAVY	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
MAR	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
CONT	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
OTHR	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
TOT	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
DUC	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
RUC	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
NET	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
NONRCR	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999
FREQ O	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999

	SUITABLE ASSETS						QUANTITATIVE	DLM
ON HAND (IM)	ADD (09)	OTH DUE IN	CONTRACT	COMMIT	UNSERV	DUE OUT	QTR	REQUIREMENTS	REQUIREMENTS
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	1ST	999999	999999
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	2ND	999999	999999
							3RD	999999	999999
							4TH	999999	999999
	UNSUITABLE ASSETS						5TH	999999	999999
ON HAND (IM)	ADD	OTH DUE IN	CONTRACT	COMMIT	UNSERV		6TH	999999	999999
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999		7TH	999999	999999
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999		8TH	999999	999999
							9TH	999999	999999
							10TH	999999	999999
IM	AFLC	TERM	INAPPL	WRM RQMTS			11TH	999999	999999
DSPL DEF	DSPL DEF	ASSETS	ASSETS	WRSK/BLSS	WRM ROL	WRM AAO	12TH	999999	999999
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999			
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999			

		MEMO ASSETS						
	OWRM	ASSETS		PWRM	W/B ASSETS			
ON HAND	CONTRACT	COMMIT	CONTRACT	COMMIT	DEP SUP		IN TRAN	MIC
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999		999999999	999999999
999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999	999999999		999999999	999999999

AVG ALT DAYS: 99 AVG PLT DAYS: 999 AVG SAF LVL MO: 99.9 TOTAL ITEMS IN SUMMARY: 999999

Attachment 3

SCREEN HIRARCHY

A3.1. The attached flow charts depict the relationship of data screens with the menu screens and the associated navigation paths. The screen number and titles correspond with the descriptions listed in attachment 2. The chart also shows reports that the system generates in hard copy. Figure A3.1 is the Master Menu Selection and the three high level selections (Display, File Maintenance, DATAQUERY“). This attachment does not show the hierarchy under the DATAQUERY selection, since the DATAQUERY program does not reside in the D200O system.

A3.2. Figures A12.2 through A12.5 display lower level selections. Space limitations make it necessary to break these selections into four segments, each in a different figure. The high level selection menu that applies to each segment is at the top of the figure.

Figure A3.1. Master Menu Selections.

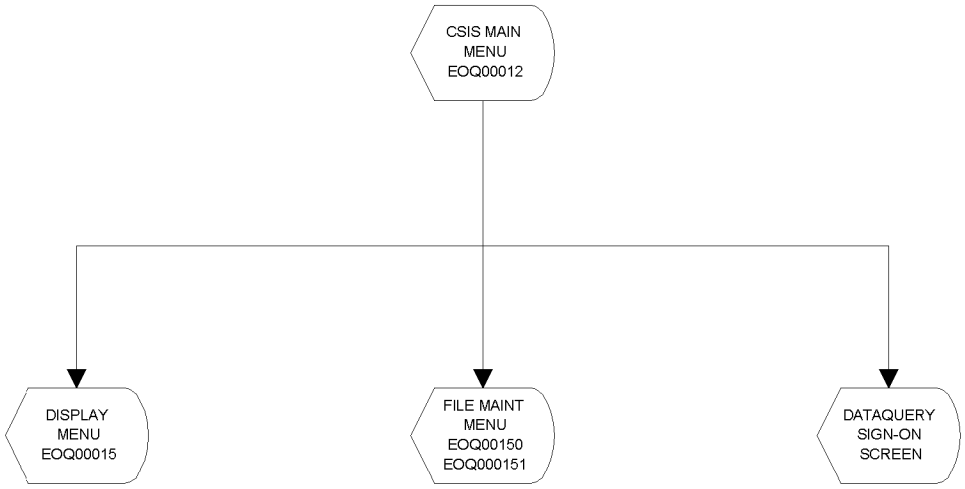


Figure A3.2. Screen Hierarchy.

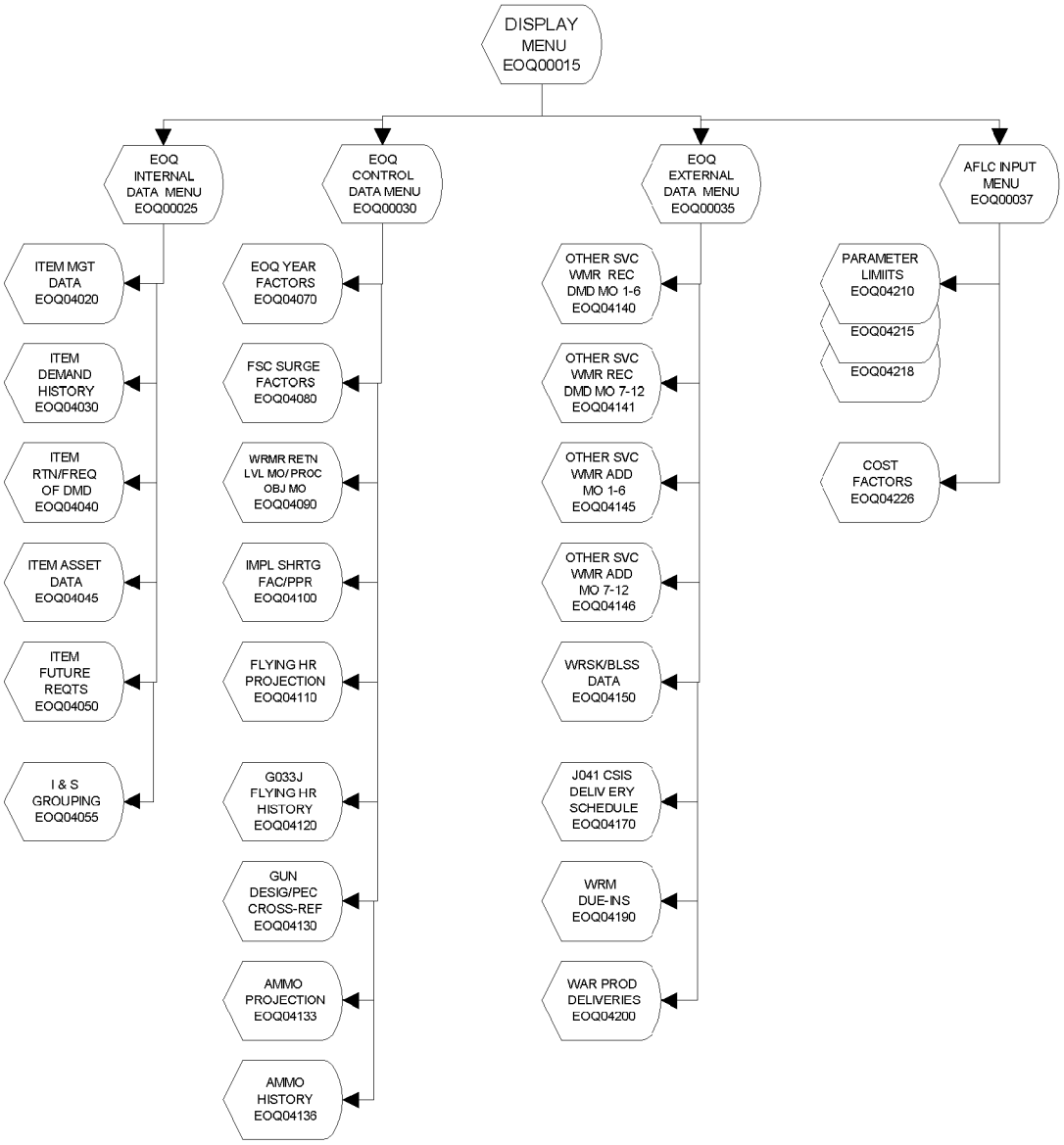


Figure A3.3. Continuation.

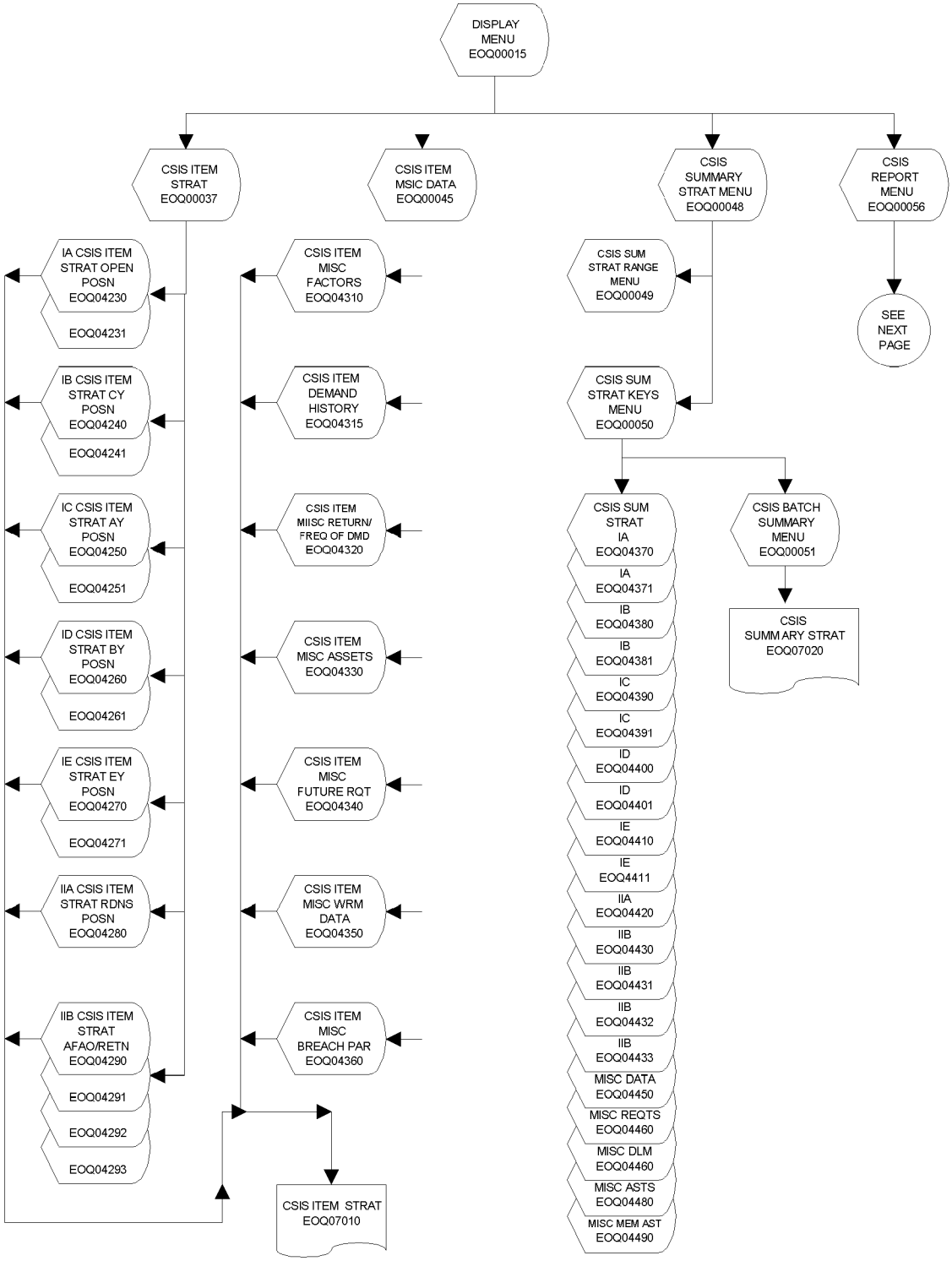


Figure A3.4. Continuation.

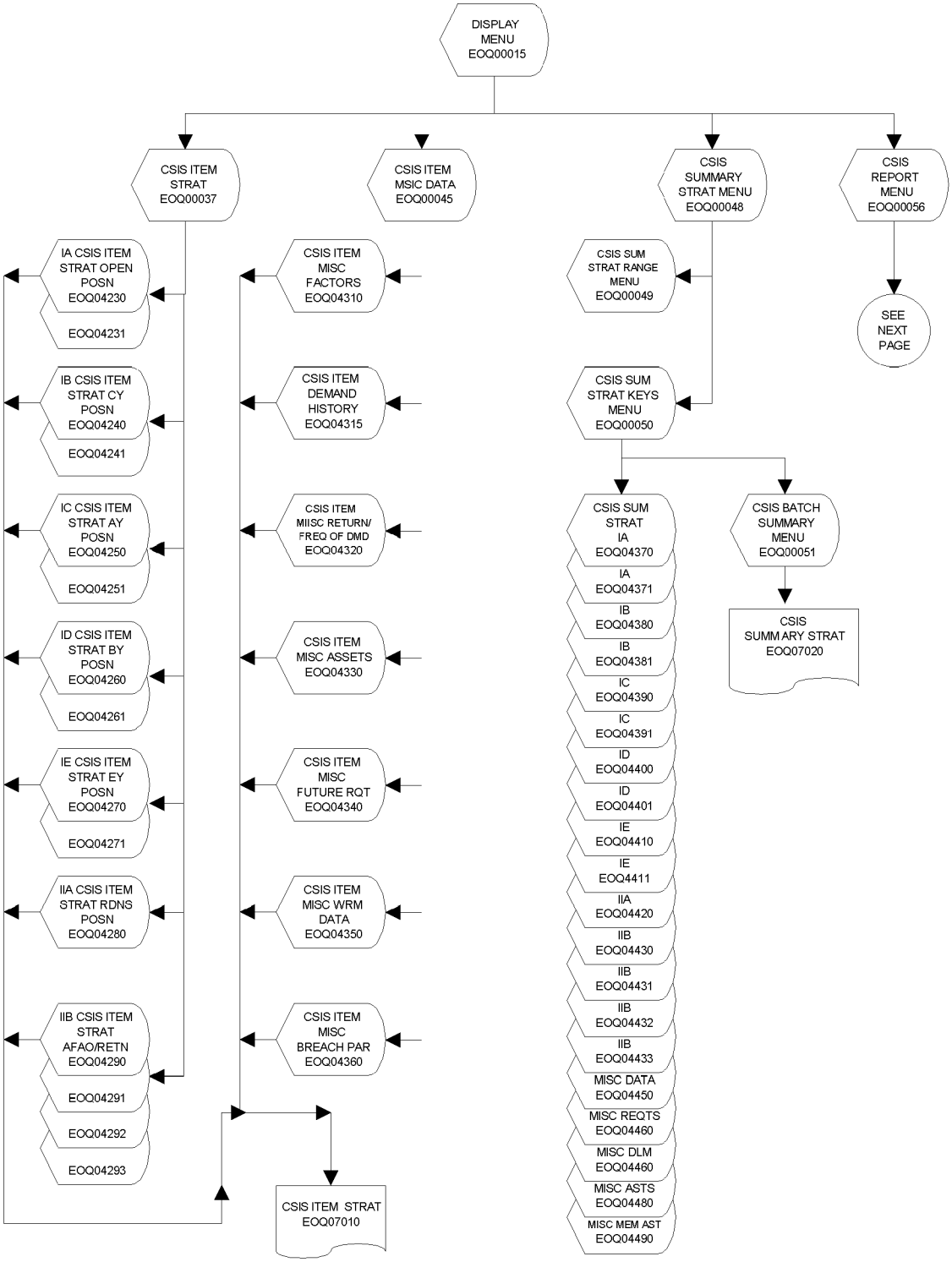


Figure A3.5. Continuation.

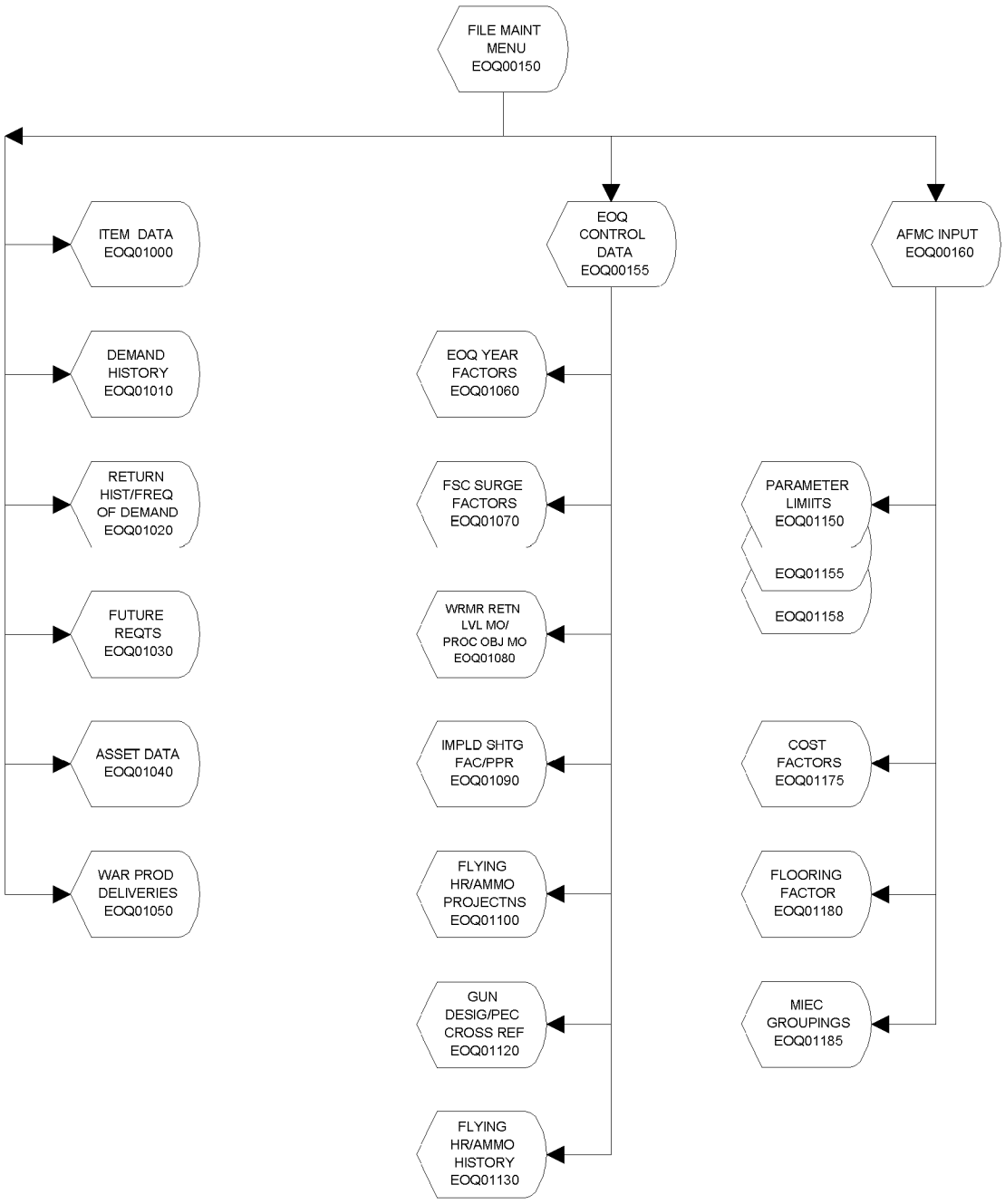


Figure A3.6. Continuation.